THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

ENGELHARD & PRICE, Proprietors.

To whom all Letters on Business must be addressed.

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Wilmington Journal.

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RATES OF ADVERTISING.

1 square, of 10 lines or less, for each and every insertion, $1.

Special Notices will be charged $2 00 per square for each and every insertion.

All Obituaries and private publications of every charac ter, are charged as advertisements.

☞No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Wilmington District—4th Round.

Brunswick Zion	Aug.	24 and 25
Whiteville, Shiloh	"	28
" Rehobeth	"	29 and 30
" Swindles	"	31 and Sept. 1
Cokesbury	Sept.	7 and 8
Topsail, Rocky Point	"	14 and 15
Wilmington, Fifth Street	"	21 and 22
Elizabeth, Wayman	"	28 and 29
Bladen, Windsor	Oct.	5 and 6
Onslow, Queens Creek	"	12 and 13
Duplin, Charity	"	19 and 20
Smithville	"	25 and 26
Wilmington, Front Street	Nov.	2 and 3
Clinton	"	9 and 10

L. S. BURKHEARD, P. E.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipt and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing, in perfect confidence,

JOHN B. OGDEN,
No. 42 Cedar st., New York.

april 19 10-1y

LIFE THE DEATH

GREAT QUESTION,

"Can I better provide for my Family, than by spending a small portion of my income for a Policy on my Life?"

38,000 Persons have Insured in the

ÆTNA LIFE INSURANCE CO.
OF HARTFORD, CONN.,
And others are Daily Applying.

THE principle of LIFE INSURANCE has become so well demonstrated, that it is hardly necessary at this day to go into an argument in its support. Every individual who has a family or dear ones dependent upon his existence, is in fact, overlooking, if not violating, one of the most important duties of life, in not guarding them against want, and protecting them from poverty, should death deprive them of his support and assistance. On an INSURANCE POLICY, procured at a small premium, a requisite sum is secured in case of death, to provide them with subsistence through life. Securing such a policy not only makes life pass more pleasantly, but will bring to the death-bed the happy consolation that your wife and children will not be left destitute, or to THE COLD, CHEERLESS SYMPATHY OF AN UNCHARITABLE WORLD. To those whose good impulses are moved to this accomplishment for their family's future protection,

THE ÆTNA LIFE INSURANCE CO.

is most cordially recommended for the carrying out of these desires. The Company has been in existence for FORTY EIGHT years, and now, with a

Capital of over $6,000,000 00

stands as one of the solid monetary institutions of the nation and offers positively the best inducements for LIFE INSURANCE in the world.

Over five hundred risks have been taken in the last twelve months upon the most influential citizens of North Carolina. Out of this number four have died, making $23,000 in cash paid over promptly to survivors; and but for this forethought and ACTION not one dollar would have been left of their estates for the benefit of their bereaved loved ones. After the 2nd year

50 per cent. Dividends is paid to Policy holders every year during Life,

and at death the Policy is paid to survivors.

Risks on ages from 14 to 65 years are taken for a term of years or the WHOLE TERM OF LIFE on amounts from $1,000 to $10,000, and the rates are regulated according to age. THIS PROVISION CANNOT BE TAKEN FOR DEBT, BUT GOES TO THE FAMILY OR OTHER DEPENDENTS FOR THEIR SPECIAL USE AND SUPPORT. Nothing can possibly be gained by delay in this duty and much may be lost. Of two courses, one of which may leave your family or dependent friends destitute, and the other ASSURES them a comfortable support at your decease; can there be a doubt which is to be chosen? Every one knows that if the pressure of the times bears hard upon a man in the fulness of his strength, it will be far more severe upon a woman and children left at such a conjuncture as this without resources or protector, and it is easier for a man to pay his premium than for his family to live without his aid and without means.

For further information call on the Agent who now extends the invitation to every one, rich and poor, to avail himself of the advantages offered by one of the LARGEST, SAFEST, BEST, CHEAPEST AND MOST POPULAR AND RELIABLE COMPANIES IN THE WORLD.

JOHN E. SPEARMAN, Agent,
Market Street, between 2d and 3d.,
Wilmington, N. C.

jan. 27 103—3taw—wtf

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust to me executed by John G. Sutton, for purposes therein set forth, I will, on Monday of October Superior Court of Law, 1867, of Bladen county, at the Court House door, in Elizabethtown in said county, expose to public sale, to the highest bidder, on a credit of twelve months, for bond and good security, sundry Tracts of Land lying in Bladen county, (one on the river,) amounting in all, to about 1,400 acres, more or less. A more full description will be given on the day of sale.

Title with full covenants of warranty will be made.

HERBERT R. FRANCIS,
Trustee.

aug. 23 28-6t

50,000 PEACH TREES!

APPLES,
PEARS
AND
CHERRIES,
BEST MARKET VARIETIES.

☞ Send for a Catalogue.

WM. PARRY, Cinnaminson, N. J.

sept 13 31-4t

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING QUALIFIED at the present September Term, 1867, of New Hanover County Court, as Administrator *de bonis non* of William Keith, deceased, gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate, to make immediate payment; and to those having demands against the same to present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

H. F. MURPHY, Adm'r.

Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 12, 1867. 31-3t*

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE SUBSCIBER HAVING QUALIFIED AT September Term, 1867, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the county of Onslow, as Administrator of Sigler Redd, deceased, hereby notifies all persons indebted to his intestate, to make immediate payment; and those having claims against the same to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. M. L. F. REDD.

sept 7—293-20t&31-2t Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

ON FRIDAY, THE 27TH OF SEPTEMBER, at the residence of the late Sigler Redd, I will expose for sale, all the perishable property belonging to the estate, consisting of about sixty head of Cattle, a lot of Hogs and Sheep, and one Mule, together with a stock of Peanuts, Corn and Fodder, Farming Utensils, household and Kitchen Furniture. Also, at same time and place, will be rented for the ensuing twelve months, all the cleared lands, containing about one hundred and fifty acres, with a Dwelling House and out-buildings. M. L. F. REDD,

sept 7—293-ts&31-2t Adm'r.

Aaron Jones's fighting ardor is Cool-ed down.

A new born babe was thrown out of the train for Boston at Andover, Mass., on Monday.

Captains Weston and Hodges were killed lately by Indians, near Stillwater, in Montana Territory.

It is proposed to erect a monument in Berlin to the man who first introduced the potato in Europe.

The N. Y. *Commercial* thinks it quite likely that a Convention will have to be assembled for the permanent arrangement of our national affairs.

The suit of Charles Burrill against the city of Boston is on trial in that city. Burrill claims $1,900,000 for men that he induced to enlist during the war on the quota of Boston.

RAIN ON THE HEART.

Into each life some rain must fall;
If this were all, Oh! if this were all,
That into each life some rain must fall,
There were fewer sobs in the poet's rhyme,
There were fewer wrecks on the shores of time.

But tempests of woe pass over the soul,
Since waves of anguish we cannot control,
And stroke after stroke we are called to bear,
'Till the lips grow white with the heart's despair.

The shores of time with wrecks are strown,
Unto the ear comes ever a moan,
Wrecks of hopes that set sail with glee,
Wrecks of love smiling silently.

Many are hid from the human eye,
Only God knoweth how deep they lie;
Only God heard when arose the cry,
Help me to bear, Oh! help me to die.

Into each life some rain must fall,
If this were all, Oh! if this were all,
Yet there is a refuge from storm and blast,
Gloria Patri! we'll reach it at last.

Be strong, be strong, to my heart I cry,
The peril in the wounded shell doth lie,
Days of sunshine are given to all,
Though into each life some rain must fall.

From the German of Wolfgang Muller.

SWORD AND PLOUGH.

There once was a count, so I've heard it said—
Who felt that his end drew near;
And he called his sons before his bed,
To part them his goods and gear.

He called for his plough, he called for his sword,
That gallant, good and brave;
They brought him both at their father's word
And thus he his blessing gave:

"My first-born son, my pride and might,
Do thou my sword retain;
My castle on the lordly height,
And all my broad domain."

"On thee my well loved younger boy,
My plough I here bestow;
A peaceful life shalt thou enjoy
In the quiet vale below."

Contented sank the sire to rest,
Now all was given away;
The sons held true his last behest,
E'en to his dying day.

"Now tell us what came of the steel of flame,
Of the castle and its knight;
And tell us what came of the vale so tame,
And the humble peasant wight.

O ask not of me what the end may be!
Ask of the country round!
The castle is dust, the sword is rust,
The height is but desert ground.

But the vale spreads wide, in the golden pride
Of the Autumn sunlight now;
It teems and it ripens far and wide,
And the honor abides with the plough!

STATE NEWS.

FREDRICK B. SHEPHERD, ESQ.—Our readers have seen by the telegram a few days ago that this gentleman was shot in Alabama some weeks ago, and died recently of his wound in Mobile. He was from the State of North Carolina, and owned a handsome estate near Elizabeth city, which he sold several years ago and removed further South. He was a brother of the late Hon. Wm. B. Shepherd of North Carolina. We have been informed that he had been arrested for sending a challenge to Lieut. Schaff. On his arrival at the Arsenal, distant three miles from hie farm, which is about forty miles from Mobile, he was met by Lieut. Schaff, who ordered him to dismount. Mr. Shepherd replied he had been arrested by the Colonel, and he refused to obey the order, whereupon Lieut. Schaff drew a pistol and shot him in the throat. He was subsequently sent to Mobile for medical treatment, whence the telegram informed us of his death.

He was a high toned gentleman and had a large circle of friends in Virginia and his native State. He leaves a wife, formerly Miss Martin of Elizabeth city, and a large family.

The whole affair is a most melancholy and deplorable que.—Norfolk *Journal*.

MOTHERS INFLUENCE.—The Statesville *American* says that a negro boy, in jail in that place, for stealing $175 from Mr. J. P. Flanagan, last week told where the money might be found, and search being made, it was found concealed in the rear of Mr. Walker's ice-house. He was importuned by his mother to reveal the hiding place, and her tears were irresistible.

NO JOKE.—Hinton Rowan Helper was in Statesville last week. The *American* says that he persisted in carrying out his principles, by refusing to allow a negro to drive him to Davidson College.

WHO IS SHE?—The Baltimore papers having at last disclosed the name of the youthful and accomplished North Carolina *debutante*, who has recently appeared upon the boards of Holliday Street Theatre, we may state, what we have known for some time, "who she is." The young lady is Miss Laura Alexander, of Lincolnton, daughter of the late Julius Alexander, Esq., of Charlotte. She is described as possessing rare talents and accomplishments, and the *Gazette* speaks in high terms of her *debut*, in the fine comedy *Caste*. So with the other papers, except the *American*, which *was* much pleased and so expressed itself, until it learned that Miss A. was a *Southern* young lady, when it opened the batteries of a harsh criticism upon her acting. With the true Jacobin spirit, it has now carried its politics into art, even to assailing the aspirations of young, sensitive and struggling genius. In spite of all this, the generous public of Baltimore have taken Miss Alexander most encouragingly by the hand.—Raleigh *Sentinel*.

DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTION.—We are gratified to learn that this State Institution has commenced its Fall Term under favorable auspices. The number of pupils is about as large as usual, and Mr. Palmer and his assistants are doing all in their power to subserve the noble charity of the State.—Raleigh *Sentinel*.

NEGROES KILLED.—On the 27th ult., as we learn from the Asheville *News*, H. A. McDonald, President of the Union League at Waynesville, Haywood county, shot two negroes. The *News* says:

"It appears that McDonald is a shoemaker, in the employ of another person, and had repaired a pair of shoes for a negro, who, in the absence of McDonald, had received the shoes from the owner of the shop. On his way from the shop, the negro met McDonald, who asked if he had paid for the work, and being told by the negro that he had not, he attempted to take the shoes from the negro, and a scuffle ensued. DcD. drew a knife, and the negro armed himself with stones. McD. then ran into the house, got a shot-gun and fired at the negro, but missed him, and wounded two others standing by, in the neck, severely. He is now in the hands of the military."

MURDER TRIAL.—Jacob Blackwelder, who was tried and convicted of the murder of his wife, at Spring Term, 1866, of Rowan Superior Court, his Honor Judge Mitchell presiding, and who, on obtaining a new trial, removed his case to Davis county, has, after a long and tedious trial, been acquitted on the plea of insanity, and sent to the Insane Asylum at Raleigh. The *Old North State* gives the following account of the trial:

His Honor, Judge Little, we learn, charged the jury that if they found that the prisoner was insane at the time of the commission of the homicide, they should acquit, whether such insanity was produced by jealousy or not; whereas, it will be remembered that Judge Mitchell charged the jury, on the first trial, that although the jury might find that the prisoner was insane at the time of the commission of the homicide, if that insanity was caused by jealousy, they must convict.

Without expressing any opinion as to the question of law on which these two eminent jurists differed, we think that the opinion of Judge Little accords more with common sense and right reason.

The trial, we learn, occupied about eight days. Dr. Fisher, the very able Superintendent of the Asylum, was present and gave his opinion. The very remarkable feature in this case was, that a witness was introduced for the defence to prove his own insanity, having been cured in this asylum.

We learn that a report of the trial will be published.

The State was most ably represented by Mr. Solicitor Caldwell and Major James E. Kerr, of this place, and the prisoner was defended by Messrs. Boyd and Bailey, of this place, Colonel J. M. Long, and J. M. Clemment, Esq. We hear Judge Little spoken of in high terms."

DREADFUL TRAGEDY.—The citizens of this city were shocked on last night at hearing that Mr. John Rich, residing about four miles from this place, was shot and mortally wounded on yesterday evening, by Moses A. Bencini, of this place, upon learning that Rich had seduced his sister. The parties were respectable, and altogether it is one of the saddest and most mournful occurrences we have ever been called upon to record. As the whole matter will undergo judicial investigation we deem it imprudent to enter into any of the details. Mr. Bencini promptly surrendered himself to the civil authorities and is now in custody.—Salisbury *Old North State*.

GREEDY.—It is stated that some white and black Radicals had a barbecue at Sorrell's, in this County, on Saturday. When dinner was announced the black brethren were told they must "wait for the second table." As the provision was not very abundant, the white Rads ate pretty much all there was, leaving the bones to their colored friends. A row ensued, in which the pale-faces are said to have been worsted. We don't vouch for the facts. We tell the tale as it was told to us. The white Rads are very much to blame, if true. They were greedy besides; and they will be just as greedy after the offices, leaving their negro allies only the bones and pickings.—Raleigh *Sentinel*.

MILITARY COMMISSION.—The argument in the case of the United States *vs.* Tolar, Powers and Watkins was commenced before this tribunal on yesterday. The Judge Advocate opened for the Prosecution in a briefly written statement of the facts and the law applicable to the case.

Hon. S. F. Phillips opened for the defence in a speech of some three hours' length, characterized by great force and ability. His argument in bar of the jurisdiction of the Court was especially powerful. He contested that jurisdiction on the ground that this Court was constituted by virtue of an act of March 2nd, 1867, and that it undertook to take cognizance of an offence committed prior thereto, at a time when, by force of the proclamation of the President of the United States, *martial law had no existence!*

But we will not do Mr. Phillips the injustice of attempting an abstract of his very able speech. We should be glad to publish it.

The argument for the defence will be continued, this morning, by the Hon. T. C. Fuller.—Raleigh *Sentinel*, 12*th*.

GOLD REGION.—Charlotte is described by Geographers as "the centre of the gold region," Mines of untold wealth abound in this section, and a good many capitalists are now developing the wealth of this neighborhood. We will notice specially each of the mines now in progress as we have space.—Charlotte *News*.

A FORCED SALE—TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE.—A tract of land, owned by Joseph Jones, of Warren county, North Carolina, which cost forty thousand dollars before the war, was sold for five thousand six hundred dollars by the United States Marshal, last week, in the above named county. It is situated near Shocco Springs. Mr. Jones was indebted to Northern men, and they have pounced upon him, and forced the sale of his valuable property for a mere song. Mr. Peter Davis was the purchaser. We learn these facts from a gentleman just returned from Warrenton. The removal of General Sickles is likely to prove anything but a blessing to those citizens of our sister State, who are so unfortunate as to be in debt.—*Tobacco Plant*.

We regret to hear of the above. If it be true, a most worthy and honest citizen has been, we should judge, needlessly deprived of his property, without due consideration. A great wrong has been done him. If this course is to be pursued, what chance is left to any man to pay all his honest debts, even if he have three times enough of property to pay? The inexorable creditor is a hard man and unjust, when he will allow the property of his fellow man to be so utterly sacrificed to pay his debt. If the United States Marshal was the instrument of the law in this case, he is not blamable; he has no discretion.

We have long since urged our people to *make haste* to compromise their debts. If you have not money enough to pay, go into bankruptcy, with the certainty of being left as lank as a cut herring to pay debts, lawyers and bankrupt officers. Yet, if you have *nothing* left, you will have the satisfaction of no longer being the subject of envy or avaricious mercilessness, and of being free from debt.—Ral. *Sentinel*.

THE FIRE OF SUNDAY MORNING.—The damage done by the burning of Major A. R. Dennison's Still on Sunday morning last, is not as great as was at first anticipated. Nearly all the turpentine and rosin was removed, and the damage to the Still is so light that it will soon be in running order again. A thousand dollars will probably cover the losses. It has been ascertained beyond a doubt that the fire was caused by an incendiary.

New Berne *Republican*.

GEN. SICKLES AND MARSHAL GOODLOE.—Some of the letters which passed between these officials, pending the recent conflict between the civil and military authorities, have been published. On the first interference of the military, the Marshal wrote to Gen. Sickles, assuming that Col. Frank had acted without authority, as he could not suppose that he (Gen. S.) "would undertake to set aside any law of the Government, to which he owed allegiance." Gen. S., in reply, called for a copy of the process issued by the Court, which the Marshal declined to give, on the ground that, as he could not recognize the right of the military authorities to obstruct or inquire into the nature of the process of the United States Courts put into his hands, "he must decline to give the information called for as to where and when the several causes of action occurred, whether the actions were for debt or other causes, where the suits began, where judgment was given, and where the final process of execution issued."

General Sickles finally obtained the records of the Court and laid the matter before his Judge Advocate, who summed up the following "legal points," on which Sickles based his report, just published:

First. That revocation of order No. 10 would be grievously prejudicial to the interest of the people of the Carolinas.

Second. That it does not appear that any conflict exists between the United States Court and the military commander of the Second District, but merely a collision with the Marshal.

Third. That it is reasonable to believe that Mr. Chief Justice Chase, with the question before him, will conform proceedings on final process to the local law as modified by the Commanding General.

Fourth. That Congress intended to make the military in these districts paramount to all other departments of the Government.

Fifth. That to concede to the United States Courts authority to overrule the military commander, will be apt to lead to substantial nullification of the Reconstruction laws.—Raleigh *Sentinel*.

From the Raleigh Setinnel.

THE MILITARY COMMISSION.

United States vs. Tolar, Powers & Watkins.

TUESDAY, Sept. 10.

The Court met pursuant to adjournment.

The Council for the defence read a Surgeon's certificate, stating that the witness, Ahearn, had been under treatment for rheumatism for some time, and was not able, at present to stand the fatigue of the trip to Raleigh.

After some discussion, and a consultation among the Counsel for the prisoners, they agreed to close the defence.

The Court here took a short recess.

The prosecution then asked the permission of the Court to introduce the bullet and witnesses to identify weight, &c., which was granted—the defence signifying their willingness, and a desire to have it done.

Charles P. Young, sworn: Has in his possession a bullet, which was delivered him by the Judge Advocate; it was sealed up, and is sealed now.

Delivered to the Court.

Sergeant Kentsler, sworn: Identifies the bullet exhibited as the one taken from Archy Bebee's head. Also identifies the seal that was used in sealing it and produced it in Court. The package containing the bullet is the same one he delivered to the Judge Advocate.

Wm. P. Smith, sworn: Is a Surgeon in the U. S. army; is well acquainted with the character of bullet wounds. Conical balls generally make larger holes than round ones, but there are many exceptions. There are chemical substances in the brain that would act upon a leaden-bullet and materially diminish its weight in the course of time.

[Witness, by request, weighed the bullet produced in Court, and announced that it weighs one hundred and seventy-two grains.]

Cross Examined: Is of opinion that a bullet, of the weight of the one exhibited, would lose as much as five to ten grains in the course of five or six months. The action would cease as soon as the bullet was removed.

A ball would lose something in passing through a skull, but the loss would be very slight. Cannot give any idea of the per cent. Circulars from the Manufactories of Colt and Remington were introduced to show the different calibre of weapons, weight and size of balls, &c.

The Judge Advocate then announced that the Prosecution was closed, and that the argument would be opened by him to-morrow morning.

The Court then adjourned to this (Wednesday) morning, 11 o'clock, A. M.

Dreadful Casualty.

The St. Mary's Beacon, published at Leonardtown, Md., says: One of the saddest occurrences which it has ever been our duty to record, took place on Saturday morning last. A daughter of Dr. R. P. Blackinstone, of Bedlem Neck, in our county, aged eleven years, having occasion to perform some household duty in the kitchen, caught fire and her clothes soon became enveloped in flames. A servant who was present attempted to extinguish the fire, but without effect, and the child in its agony rushed to the yard, where its cries soon arrested the attention of Mrs. Blackinstone. Seeing its condition, this lady, with the brave and unselfish instinct of a mother, sought to put the fire out by enveloping the child with her own clothing, but finding this of no avail, she sought the house with a view of obtaining a blanket to smother the flames. Before she had proceeded many steps, she discovered her own clothing to be on fire, and all other efforts proving unavailing, she threw herself upon a bed and sought to smother the flames by drawing the cover around her. But this was without effect. The fire still progressed, and soon the flames had done their work upon both sufferers. We draw a veil over the scene which met the eye of the husband and father upon reaching his desolated home. Both wife and daughter were in *extremis*. Mrs. Blackinstone survived but a few hours, and the child died during the afternoon of the day following.

Generals Lee and Johnston in Washington.

The Washington *Chronicle* of yesterday states that General R. E. Lee arrived in that city Monday. Having reported to the War Department, in accordance with the requirements of his parole, he left for Baltimore on the noon train.

General Joseph E. Johnston also passed through that city Monday. He was en route South.

Another Election in California.

The California judicial election, which is held separate from other elections, takes place in October. The candidates for the Supreme Bench are John Curry, republican, and Royal T. Sprague, democrat, both able judges.

Advertising and Its Costs.

Few business men, says the Utica Herald, advertise systematically, liberally, and persistently. Those who pay most attention to it either advertise fitfully, or with a degree of neglect which they would regard culpable in any other department of their business. What would a merchant be thought of who only opens his store now and then to invite and serve customers?—Yet an advertisement in a flourishing paper is more conspicuous than one's store, is more observed and more spoken of, and to withdraw it is like putting up the shutters or taking down the sign. The most enterprising merchants and traders in the interior think themselves liberal if they spend a few hundred dollars a year for advertising. They would deem the farmer blind to his own interests who should be stingy in planting, and should fail to put in seed in proper quantity because it costs something.—Advertising is the seed-planting of the business man, and the stinginess here must make the harvest meagre.

What shall be the sum appropriated to advertising? It will vary with the character and extent of business. But the smallest trade can be made more profitable, and the largest can be extended, by liberal advertising. The rule is sometimes given, that as much should be paid for advertising as for rent. This may be too much in some cases, too little in others. But every business should be kept constantly and prominently before the readers of the established papers of the district from which trade is sought. The readers of newspapers are the most enterprising and the most intelligent of the population, and keep their attention and you create a current which others will follow.

The New York Tribune states that it is true, as reported, that a Boston druggist, who has a speciality before the public, is paying that establishment $10,000 a year for advertising; he paid $1,500 for the insertion of one mammoth advertisement.—The Tribune adds: "Bonner once paid us $3,000 for one insertion of an advertisement of the Ledger. He knew that by judicious advertising he could insure a fortune."—This seems large, but in England such sums are hardly exceptional. There advertising is a regular part of business. It is reckoned as necessary as rent, and often ten times as much is spent for it. Advertising must be done so as to reach the people whose custom is sought. A separate sheet, a handbill, or circular, is a direct attack; and the person who receives it either throws it aside without reading it, or he puts himself on the defensive against it. A notice in the favorite paper is a flank movement; it catches their eye unawares; it attracts their attention at an idle or listless moment; it becomes part of the current news. Then it is like constant dropping. It may not be read to-day. To-morrow it will be glanced at. The next week, it will be looked over. Finally, it will be read. When a purchase is to be made, when trade is to be transferred from the former dealer, when a new article is needed, the notice will be hunted up, and the inducements offered subjected to test. One such case will often pay for a year's advertising.

Sometimes men get along without advertising. Instances are given of pilgrims reaching Mecca on their knees. It is easier, pleasanter, swifter to travel by cars.—Liberal and discreet advertising puts business on wheels, and renders it active, beneficent to the public, and remunerative to the dealer.

B. F. Moore, Esq.

We were surprised to learn, from a correspondence between D. R. Goodloe and B. F. Moore, Esqs., which appeared in yesterday's *Register*, that Mr. Moore had been charged with not being "in favor of reconstruction under the Acts of Congress." This charge Mr. Moore, of course, emphatically denies, and says: "Were I clear that I was competent to register, I should do so and vote for a convention." We have never heard otherwise of Mr. Moore's position.—But while we have always understood Mr. Moore to occupy this ground explicitly, we have understood that he still maintained, with us, that he did not do so *because* he believed in the constitutionality, or utility, or wisdom of the plans of the reconstruction adopted by Congress, but *because Congress had so ordained*. We know no one who has been a more consistent Union man than Mr. Moore, in the State, and yet no one has contended more strenously than he that "the Constitution, and laws of the United States made in conformity thereto," were the supreme *law* of the land, and that they should be maintained *inviolable*, whether in effecting reconstruction or any other measure. No man in the State holds more firmly upon the Constitution, as the great charter of American liberty and of the people of the States, than Mr. Moore.—He stands firmly upon the Constitution and the laws, but if we understand him, he abhors the theory and practice of the "higher law" doctrine, now a chief plank in the Republican platform. We understand Judge Fowle to occupy the same ground, and hence we were surprised, the other day, when the *Register* claimed Mr. Moore and Judge Fowle as *Republicans*.—They may be willing to co-operate with moderate Republicans in carrying out the Reconstruction Acts of Congress, but to claim them as members or endorsers of the platform and principles and practice of the Republican or Radical party, we presume is wholly unauthorized. We understand them to be friends of the Union, of peace and restoration, but members of no party organizations.—Raleigh *Sentinel*.

The Effect of Radical Rule.

The Philadelphia Age draws this picture of the financial effect of Radical rule upon the people and the nation:

One dollar and sixty cents per head were paid by the people through the customs in 1860. This was thought to be a heavy burden upon each person. But in 1866, after six years of Radical rule, fourteen dollars per head were drawn from the industry of the nation through the customs and internal revenue. In 1860, each man had to pay out of his labor two dollars and six cents of the public debt. The Radicals came into power, and in six years they raised that sum to seventy-nine dollars and fifty cents. The expenses of the national government in 1860 were sixty-two millions. This year they will reach two hundred and twenty-five millions. A fearful increase in the short space of six years!—In 1860 the government of this State cost four hundred and two thousand dollars.—In 1866 it will take six hundred and sixty-nine thousand dollars to foot all the expenses incurred by the Radical party.—Twenty-five millions of dollars are annually taken from the labor of this State to pay the interest on debts of a national, State, and municipal character, contracted by the Radical party in the short space of six years.

The following State elections will be held in the months of October and November: Iowa, Ohio and Pennsylvania, October 8th; Kansas and New Jersey, Nov. 6th; Maryland, Massachusetts Minnesota, New York and Wisconsin, Nov. 5th.

From the Baltimore Sun.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Gen. Fitz John Porter's Case—Alta Vela Guano Islands—Baltimoreans Interested—Applications to the State Department, etc.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—Gen. Fitz John Porter is here seeking a re-opening of his case. He is the bearer of letters to the President from Hon. Henry Wilson, John Sherman, Ira Harris, Horace Greely, L. F. S. Foster, N. P. Banks, Gov. Curtin, R. C. Winthrop, Amos Lawrence, Judge Curtis and others of like distinction, urging a re-opening of the case upon evidence which peace has developed, and which it was not possible to obtain during the war. Gen. Porter's appeal to the President is a high toned, dignified petition for justice upon such grounds as would in any court obtain a new trial.

The New York *Times* has an article from its Washington correspondent, stating that the Secretary of State had decided adversely to the claim of the owners by the discovery of the Island of Alta Vela. I am informed that no such decision has been arrived at. The facts are that in 1859 a Baltimore firm discovered this Island off the coast of St. Domingo, which was a deposit of guano of great value. The firm took possession under the guano act of Congress of 1856, and conformed to all the requisitions of the law, through the Department of State. They held possession for nearly one year, when they were driven from their discovery by the St. Domingo government, and some of the parties engaged in working the island were captured. Redress was sought from our government for the wrongs thus inflicted.—Delay was asked by the State Department, while the war of the rebellion was in progress, and recently their application was renewed, and is now pending before the Department of State and no decision has been rendered.

It is probable that the President may in a few days suggest to the district commanders the propriety of fixing a day upon which all election in the Southern States shall be held, so that the elections shall take place in each State at the same time.

W. B. A. Cozzens, who was convicted by the Doubleday commission of defrauding the government out of $800,000, has made application for pardon and remission of fine. DATA.

Exciting Scene in a New York Court.

While the examination of Dan Noble, the prisoner in the Royal Insurance bond robbery case, was proceeding at the tombs on Monday before Judge Hogan, a scene occurred which for several minutes created the greatest sensation. A Mrs. Gilchrist was on the witness stand, and was undergoing a cross examination with regard to her former husband, John Keene, who the witness testified was dead. She said he was her second husband, and had just finished relating the circumstances of their marriage, and the subsequent death of her husband, when the counsel, glancing towards the door of an ante-room, called "John Keene!" and the man (or the ghost, if the witness told the truth) walked forth. The episode caused the witness to shrink back and almost faint. As soon as the excitement was over the examination went on, the witness testifying she had not seen her husband for twelve years, and supposed him to be dead.—New York *World*.

Ravages of the Yellow Fever.

A letter dated Corpus Christi, Texas, August 19, says:

"The yellow fever is worse than I have ever seen it in Cuba. There is hardly any one left to bury the dead, who are well enough. Business is entirely suspended. About one fourth of the old citizens have been swept off. Entire members of our mercantile firms have died. Among the latter are all of the firm of Eastwood & Co.; Vitter & Co.; Junius, Henry & Co.; Cremmer & Sim.; two members of Smith, Jennings & Co.; three of the Headens, John Riggs, firm of N. Gupett & Co., F. Stillman & Chapman, and many others."

Jefferson Davis and his Trial.

A Richmond correspondent of the New York *Tribune* writes:

From an authentic source I have reason to state that Jefferson Davis will be tried at the November term of the United States Circuit court here, and that he will be forthcoming at that time. The counsel for the defense will declare themselves ready for trial. The court will signify its assent in the same manner. The government will ask for time under the pretense of being unprepared—a shift to get out of the trial. The court will then say it will be in session for a considerable period, which will afford the government ample time to prepare, and if its representatives fail to prosecute the prisoner before the term of the court expires, it will in that case probably declare the prisoner discharged, in the absence of the prosecution. Such will most probably be the programme of the long expected Davis trial, and such the upshot of it in the case of the failure of the government to substantiate its charges. The country will then be rid of a serious incumbrance.

The New York World thus disposes of the amnesty proclamation:

Practically, the new amnesty proclamation will afford no relief to persons deprived of the elective franchise. The legal operation of an executive pardon is this: If a person is indicted and put on trial for an offence for which he has been pardoned, he can plead and prove the pardon, and thereby obtain a release. If the prosecuting officer is aware of the pardon, he will, of course, commence no proceedings, since he must know that they must necessarily have this termination. But a board of registration is not governed by the same rules as a court of justice. Their office is not judicial, but ministerial; their duty consists in simply following the directions of the law under which they act. If a law contravenes the Constitution, we have never heard that it is the province or function of a board of registry to sit in judgment on it and pronounce it null. If the registry boards had this power, they might, on good grounds adjudge the whole Reconstruction law unconstitutional, and declare the very office they exercise, and all their proceedings in it, legal nullities.

Meeting of the Governors.

On Thursday last Governors Ogleby, of Illinois; Fletcher, of Missouri; and Crape, of Michigan, held an interview in the city of Chicago with Messrs. Yates, Logan, Judd, Bromwell, Terry and other members of Congress who agreed in the policy of inviting the Republican Governors to hold a council similar to that which met at Altoona in 1862. The time spoken of was from the 20th of September to October 1, and the place Chicago, Washington, or Philadelphia. The object of the meeting is said to be to concert measures for the impending campaign in view of the altered condition of public affairs.

When shall we have peace?—*The voice of the Nation.*

NEWS ITEMS.

Minnesota flouring mills are turning out nearly six thousand barrels a day.

A colony of colored people in Michigan are seeking good farms in Virginia.

A female cricket match was played recently in Southampton, England.

The chicken cholera is very destructive in East Tennessee.

Mr. Gorham, the defeated candidate for Governor of California, is only thirty-four years of age.

A young girl has been arrested in Cincinnati, who confessed to having set about a dozen houses on fire.

The Presbyterians of York, Pa., are building a chapel which will cost from twelve to fifteen thousand dollars.

Seven-eighths of the deaths from yellow fever in New Orleans are of foreign or unacclimated persons.

Half a million yards of goods on hand and unsold is the reason of closing the woolen mills in Ashuelot, N. H.

The London mint coined the immense number of 35,164,791 pieces in 1866, the value of which altogether was £5,620,716.

Thad. Stevens is Wendell Phillips' candidate for President in preference to Gen. Grant.

United States steamer Iroquois, from Muscat and Bombay, bound to China, arrived at Aden, Aug. 11.

Mr. Richard H. Roussean, the United States Minister to Honduras, was desperately ill at last accounts.

The winner of a swimming match in England accomplished one thousand yards in eighteen minutes and thirteen seconds.

Rev. Dr. Thomas H. Taylor, Rector of Grace Church, New York, died at West Park, on the Hudson, on Monday night.

The Democrats of New York fired 100 guns on Tuesday in honor of the result of the California and Maine elections.

The Richmond (Va.) papers record the death of John H. Gentry, a well-known resident of that city.

There is a Methodist preacher in England only one inch taller than Tom Thumb. As a curiosity he draws crowds—audiences of 4,000.

Wolves are very numerous in the vicinity of Houlton, Ludlow, and other towns in Eastern Maine. They dote on the spring lambs.

The number of American tourists in Canada, it is announced, is quite large, and has been so during the entire summer season.

The Rev. S. H. McMullen, of West Philadelphia, has accepted a call to the chair of Greek literature in the Miami University, in Oxford, Ohio.

London printers are in distress. One-fourth of them have been out of work for two months, and as many more are employed but half the time.

Dispatches from the Indian country say that the Cheyennes and Sioux are willing to make peace, and are anxious to see the commissioners.

There are two hundred and sixty-two election precincts in Philadelphia, and the expense of holding an election in that city is $11,700.

Wm. Hagadorn, for oyer forty years connected with the Democratic press of New York State, died at Harlem, on Tuesday, aged 76.

The ship Invincible, of the California and New York line, and valued at $75,000, was partially destroyed by fire, at her dock on Tuesday night, at New York.

Two colored persons escaped from jail at Princess Anne, Maryland, 31st ultimo. One of them had previously been arrested at Alexandria, Virginia, charged with stealing.

J. S. Caruthers, teller of the Central Railroad Bank at Savannah, Ga., absconded on account of $9,000 deficiency in the bank, but was found on board a vessel for Havana, and brought back. He says he allowed a friend to overdraw his account.

A portrait of Washington, painted by Stuart in 1788, inherited by a descendant of the first President of the United States, now living at Fredericksburg, Va., in reduced circumstances, is on exhibition and sale in this city.

Alexander Duhamel Renshaw, an engineer in the revenue service, and stationed at New Orleans, died of yellow fever at that place on the 2d inst. Mr. Renshaw was a nephew of Dr. Duhamel, of this city, and in the twentieth year of his age.

Intelligence from Porto Rico states that another revolution had broken out, that the Captain General had fled, and that the revolutionists have sent to New York to telegraph General Prim to place himself at their head.

The Grand Lodge of the United States, I. O. O. F., will assemble at Irving Hall, in New York city, on Monday next. They will be formally welcomed by the Grand Lodge of the State of New York. This Grand Lodge represents not only the Order in the United States, but Canada and the British Provinces also.

A young lady at the Glenn House confessed with tears to the wife of a friend that her husband was a brute. "As an instance," she said, "he forbade me to take more than three trunks, to be gone a whole month, and then—then—" (breaking down with sobs.) "What then," said the other. "Why, then, he put his hat and

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1867.

Registration—Militia Officers.

There is nothing more certain, if we consult the act of Congress, than that persons who were Militia officers previous to the war, and afterward engaged in it, are entitled to register and vote, except, perhaps, the fact that by an order from General SICKLES, under certain circumstances they are not permitted to do so. Either from a habit contracted while tyranizing over the Carolinas or to spit his spleen upon the people, General SICKLES seems to have occupied his spare time, after his removal was a foregone conclusion until the actual assumption of command by General CANBY, in preparing and issuing orders, adding great length, if not wisdom, to his Code.

Among others thus issued was one giving general instructions in regard to registration, which should more properly have anticipated, than followed, registration, if it was to have been issued at all. Desiring, in the expiring moments of his reign, to make himself as popular with the party in power as possible, and to complete his attempts to Africanize his District, he attempts by this order to disfranchise as many of the former Militia officers as possible, for even his bitter partizanship would not permit him to disqualify them in toto. The order says:

"Officers of Militia, employed in the execution of the *Patrol Laws*, or other laws having relation to the *domestic order of the State* and *the government of the slave population* therein, and who afterward engaged in the rebellion, are disfranchised; such officers, although military in name, are civil and executive in their duties."

This nicely drawn distinction was evidently conceived more from a loyal contempt for slavery and a love for the "man and brother," than by conjuring up any dusty recollection of legal principles which may yet linger in his brain. In this he sinks the lawyer into the politician, writing a political platform rather than enunciating a legal principle.

The original Reconstruction act, among other disqualifications, included such persons who before the war held any "executive or judicial office in any State," and then engaged in the war. After the passage of this act, and Congress had adjourned, the fortieth Congress meeting immediately, when the Speakers' signature was hardly dry to the original, enacted a supplemental bill explanatory of it. This Congress having also adjourned, and discovering that too many rebels were permitted to vote under any sensible and just construction of the act, they came together in extra session for no other purpose than to make perfect their work. It was determined to explain it as illiberally as possible, and they enacted that "the words 'Executive or judicial office in any State' in said oath mentioned shall be construed to include all CIVIL offices created by law for the administration of the general law of the State, or for the administration of justice."

It could not, therefore, be made plainer that military officers were not included if it had said so in so many words, until the fertile brain of General SICKLES conceived the happy idea of concerting them into civilians hunting runaway slaves. We trust in his retirement the ghost of murdered negroes may not haunt him, and he may always have them with him whether he travels by land or sea. We cannot wish him longer life than to hope he may survive until his own State fastens upon the people of New York the negro code he has left as a legacy to us.

The Post Commander at Fayetteville has issued the following circular to Registrars in his district, in regard to military officers and others:

HEADQ'RS, POST OF FAYETTEVILLE,
Fayetteville, Aug. 28, 1867.

[CIRCULAR.]

The Board of Registrars having misconstrued the act of Congress relating to Registration, are hereby notified that Officers of Militia, of Corporate Towns, Notaries Public, and Inspectors of Flour, Turpentine and Tobacco, are entitled to register unless otherwise disqualified.

By command of Post Colonel M. COSGWELL.
F. A. WHITNEY,
1st Lieut. 8th Inf'y U. S. A., Post Adj't.

Believing that all former Militia Officers, whether they executed the Patrol Laws or obeyed any other order of a superior, are entitled to register, we sincerely trust that they will refer their rejection directly to General CANBY and appeal to him for simple justice. He is not a New York lawyer, or Bowery politician, and being a soldier has clear conception of the difference between *civil* and *military* offices, and being a gentleman, will carry out the law in a spirit of justice and equity.

The President and Congress--The Important Issues Pending.

A state of excitement now possesses the public mind, unequalled at any period since the close of the war. The late acts of the President—STANTON's suspension, the removal of SHERIDAN and SICKLES, and the issuance of unlooked-for proclamations—have served to influence Radical hatred to its height, and, from present appearances, on the re-assembling of Congress, the impeachment question will be revived, and the subject agitated by the leaders of this faction to its fullest extent. On the other hand, from present indications, the President means something by his late acts, and will remain firm in the position which he has taken. He has all along expressed unbounded confidence in the people, and the "second sober thought" on their part, in which he so confidently relied, seems evidenced or at least foreshadowed, by the result of the late elections in California and Maine. He certainly cannot intend that his Amnesty Proclamation shall be a merely useless State paper of fine phrases but empty effects. Assured by the returning sense of the Northern people, and firmly reliant in his powers granted by the Constitution, it is evidently his intention to render this Proclamation in effect what it is in words.

On the subject of the effect of amnesty the Cabinet are said to be a unit. They have agreed in the discussions of this subject that its legal effect would be to relieve excluded whites from disability as to the exercise of the right of suffrage. Sustained by the opinion of his Cabinet, the President will, in all probability, proceed to render it operative.

In the event of this action on the part of the President, it is said that impeachment must follow, and that the impeachers are this time in earnest. It is viewed by them as a political necessity. The President is said to hold that he can only be removed "on conviction of treason, bribery and other high crimes and misdemeanors."—Impeachment for a political offence will be esteemed revolutionary, and then follows the question, whether or not the President will submit to impeachment and removal, if this be the case. A mere difference of opinion as to the constitutionality of a law between himself and Congress is neither treason, bribery nor any other high crime or misdemeanor. He occupies a position then in which he says that he can neither be impeached, removed or suspended from office.

The Northern papers are warm in the discussion of this subject, and look forward to the further action of the President and the re-assembling of Congress with undisguised interest. It is argued that on the assembling of Congress, if it attempts to impeach him, the President will prorogue it as a revolutionary body. This event would be fraught with the most important consequences. In his veto message of last July, the President warned Congress in the following language:—"While I hold the Chief Executive authority of the United States, while the obligation rests upon me to see that all the laws are faithfully executed, I can never willingly surrender that trust or the powers given for its execution." Relying upon the people, a conciousness of right, and his constitutional powers, he may prorogue Congress; and then Congress may, calling the nation to its aid, resist. It is an important issue, and the crisis approaches. It is one all-important to the South. Much, however, depends upon the people of the North, and the extent of the popular reaction now taking place. If the people have been thoroughly enabled to see the extent of the danger of negro supremacy in the South, and have awakened to the conviction that if the Radical aim is achieved, constitutional government will be destroyed and a Puritanical despotism follow, much has been gained.

In the meantime, we of the South recollect, that although our fortune is nearly concerned in this issue, we have no part in the events which are likely to transpire, and interested as we may be, our destiny at present is in the hands of others.

The Reaction at the North.

The result of the recent elections in California and Maine is too important in its nature to soon cease to be a subject of comment. In this progressive age, important events, after being the nine days' wonder of the world, are barely again referred to, and the public mind returns to its former frame of expectation, looking eagerly forward for the transpiration of new events, apparently forgetful ordinarily—except when it serves its purpose to remember—of those of the past. But the result of the recent elections in these States is of too stirring a character and has too great an influence upon the future to be easily lost sight of and apparently forgotten, or cease still to agitate the public mind and excite the greatest interest. Coming unexpectedly as it did, the Radical leaders have been struck with dismay, and the friends of the Constitution and republican liberty have been filled with gratitude and joy. The importance of the indications of this result is too great to be easily overlooked. California and Maine, two States the most remote from each other in the Union, have evidenced through their people the abhorrence which is felt for the political practices and reckless actions of the dominant party, who, regardless of the misery which they may inflict upon the country, and the extent to which they may retard the general prosperity, think only of their selfish designs and of the unlimited power they desire to assume by the most inexcusable of means—usurpation.

In attributing the cause of this reaction the press of the country hold to various opinions, according to their political creed and in proportion to their regard for truth and justice. These opinions are too numerous to quote, and have no great influence upon the general effect on the minds of an intelligent people who are accustomed to form their own conclusions regarding the political indications of the times, but who give due weight to whatever may be said which savors of truth or even probability, proceeding from a deliberate consideration and expressed in accordance with the requirements of justice.

The following extract from the Louisville *Courier* we give place to as showing clearly what the reaction means, and foreshadowing the coming of that good time, when reason shall once more assume sway in the minds of men, and harmony and unity shall be again restored:

* * * *

That this reaction at this particular time took all parties by surprise does not affect its importance. The signs are now too plain and numerous to be mistaken. He who runs may read. Two States, the most remote from each other of any in the Union, have spoken, and they proclaim their condemnation of the policy and the practices of the party in power. Negro suffrage and the exclusion of the Southern States have been the chief causes of this grand reyulsion in public sentiment. Both of these States have for years been the strongholds of Radicalism. California has shaken the taint off from her garments, and Maine has so nearly done so that the result amounts to a wonderful triumph of Democracy.

Such results, so similar and so simultaneous, in States so remote from each other, cannot be attributed to local causes. They have been produced by the determination of the masses of the people to get rid of the party, which, confident of its strength, has rioted in power, and startled the country by its corruptions, its disregard of the Constitution, its destruction of the Executive Department and its contempt for the Judiciary. The ponderous weight of taxation under which the people groan, and by which the proceeds of their industry are absorbed, and our miserable financial system, which taxes the people in gold to pay wealthy bondholders the interest on bonds which are not taxed, also constitute important elements in the contest in the two States, and they are existing issues, and will continue to be, not only in them, but in every other State until the people find relief.

The people of the North have for years past made their interests subordinate to their passions, but they are now retracing their steps and demand that the blunders in the past administration of the government shall be corrected and the country pacified. Upon this they will insist.—And the elections yet to take place in Pennsylvania, Ohio and New Jersey will show that this great ground swell is moving the people of all the States alike. The skies are brightening, and there is a glorious future opening up before us.

The Radical Convention.

When we stated that the Radical Convention differed very widely upon important questions of principles, we made the statement upon the evidence of delegates, upon the official publication of the proceedings in the *Standard*, and upon the published opinion of Mr. Goodloe, one of the leading members of the body. In quoting from the paper of the latter gentleman, the Raleigh *Register*, we designated it as the leading Republican paper of the State, because it is the ablest of their organs, and claims the largest circulation, and no doubt has the largest of any of the Republican organs. But in giving the statement of that paper as to the very great diversity of opinon upon questions involving the most important matters of principle and feeling, which came before the Convention, we relied upon the veracity of its editor, who is sufficiently well known in the State to have established a character, and his voluntary statement would have carried conviction with it, without his having proven the fact, as he has subsequently done from the official proceedings.

We had no desire in referring to this matter to have Mr. Goodloe read out of the party by persons who have hardly been domiciled here sufficiently long to have acquired a "local habitation and a name," either as politicians or citizens, and it appears he does not intend to be. As to Mr. Goodloe's Republicanism we know nothing and care less. We do know that he is not the only delegate disgusted with the proceedings of the Convention, and can state that Hon. THOMAS SETTLE and ROBERT DICK, Esq., have publicly expressed themselves as opposed to the spirit which mastered that body, while others less prominent are equally outspoken in their denunciation of the sentiments of those who controlled its action.

As the *Post* of this city, in reply to our article, made an attack upon Mr. Goodloe, we regard it but just, as having been the cause, to place both the attack and reply before our readers.

To quote the Raleigh *Register* as the "*leading* Republican paper of the State" is unworthy the *Journal*, the editor of which knows that Mr. Goodloe no more represents the Republican party in this State than the *Journal* does the loyal element in this community. Mr. Goodloe represents Johnsonism, if he represents anything except his own views, and his presence in the Convention surprised many Republicans.—*Wilmington Post.*

This piece of impertinence proceeds from a new paper started at Wilmington by one Mr. Paul, a Northern adventurer, of whom very little is known in these parts. He was, we believe, during the war, an army correspondent of the New York Times, and more recently, for a short time, he occupied the post of local editor of the Washington Chronicle. We have heard from him, moreover, that he for some years prior to the war, resided at Norfolk, and we believe he there conducted a newspaper. From the high tone of authority he assumes in reading us out of the Republican party we presume that his Norfolk paper must have been a very fire-brand in the Old Dominion, in the days of slavery. If he were domiciled in North Carolina long enough to be a voter he would know that the editor of the Register, though an office-holder and liable to be removed, was the only citizen of the State who publicly opposed the President's policy, from the beginning; that he signed the call for the Philadelphia September Convention, last year, and that he attended it as a delegate. The editor may also find out, when he has been a little longer in the State, that Wilmington Radicalism had no representative in that Convention.—Raleigh *Register.*

Raleigh.

A flying trip to the City of Oaks enabled us to mingle a few hours with many old and much esteemed friends. We believe the city is more than usually dull, with little appearance of business. The farmers, however, are busy gathering their crops, and the merchants had not received their stocks in full. While but few improvements are observable we cannot fail to notice the magnificent Store and Hall erected by the Tucker's and recently completed.

Their store-room is, we suppose, the most magnificent in the Southern States, being forty-four feet wide by one hundred and twenty deep. The various classes of goods are divided into eight departments, enabling the purchaser to select with more judgment and care. The wholesale and retail departments are finished with an eye to comfort, convenience and elegance, and the superb stock which they are receiving from day to day and the liberality which characterizes them as business men, will increase a trade which has long been one of the best in the State.

The Hall, or Theatre, above is capable of seating one thousand persons comfortably and is finished in the highest style of art. The stage, scenery and all the appointments are the very best. The completion of this Hall fills a want long felt in that city, and will no longer render the use of the Commons Hall necessary or proper for meetings and exhibitions of any kind.

It is not often in these times we see our own citizens able or willing to spend their money so liberally in public improvements. Those who do should be rewarded.

We are sorry to learn that the contemplated erection of a large cotton factory has been abandoned for the present. The gloom and uncertainty of the future, which has retarded or destroyed many Southern enterprises, has postponed, probably indefinitely, an undertaking, the successful establishment of which, would have given employment to many needy laborers, added to the business and wealth of that community, and laid the foundation of a populous and enterprising growth to a city, now resting in unprofitable idleness beneath the shade of its magnificent oaks.

We are satisfied, even from a hurried observation, that we noticed a larger proportion of persons, white and black, without profitable employment in Raleigh than any point we have yet visited. They seem, Micawba-like, to be waiting for "something to turn up," or what is better and more certain, the assemblage of the Convention and Legislature, when the public coffers, over which Mr. Battle keeps a jealous watch, shall be thrown open and its treasure distributed. Nowhere is the present stagnation more apparent, or business more affected. All communities indeed sympathize in this state of things, more or less, and there are none but what bear the sad impress of the loss of business, delayed prosperity, and, too frequently, the loss of heart.

The Late Railroad Accident—More Particulars.

On Thursday morning, at four and a half o'clock, the Express passenger train going North on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, had the misfortune to break a rail near the low trestle, one mile North of Battlesboro', by which four cars were thrown into the swamp, knocking down two hundred feet of trestle-work over the swamp. About one and a half o'clock, P. M., same day, the Superintendent arrived on the ground. Collecting an extra force in a short time he soon made arrangements to pass passengers over to trains on each side, which was done successfully until the cars were removed from the swamp. The trestle was reconstructed during Friday night, so that all was completed by Saturday morning. *Pretty quick work.*

We understand that the accident was entirely unavoidable and could not have been foreseen nor prevented. The rail broken was entirely sound, and broke apparently from *crystilization* of the iron.

Railroads—Some very Stealthy Operations Somewhere.

We have just been shown a letter from a prominent official of the North Carolina Railroad Company, which contains the following sentence: "While in Charlotte I called on many of the merchants and gave them the points in regard to shipping *via* Goldsboro'. I found *none* of them had ordered their goods *via Raleigh*, but some had been received and marked that way *entirely without their knowledge or consent.*" (Italics are ours.)

Another—A few days ago a lot of Pork, purchased in Baltimore by the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company, came here "stencil marked" *via* Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, and it was done after they left the store of the seller. These *facts* need no comment. The public will judge of the *morality* of such operations.

We submit the first months' figures, showing the receipts by the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company and the North Carolina Railroad Company on freight that passed *via* Goldsboro' in the month of August, the first after the new route was in operation:

W. and W. R. R. Co. proportions	$4,640 25
N. C. R. R. Co. "	1,656 10
Total increase to the State Railroads	6,296 35

more than would have been received by these roads had the new arrangement not been inaugurated, and at almost no *additional* cost to these companies. Had the order of the Stockholders been *fully* carried out this sum would probably have reached nine thousand dollars. The people of North Carolina will watch these operations with some interest.

Railroads—Correction.

There was an error in our statement yesterday, in the amount of receipts by the North Carolina Railroad Company, for the freights that passed by Goldsboro', which we correct below.

Correct Statement.

Received by W. & W. R. R. Co.	$4,640 25
" " N. C. R. R. Co.	3,093 50
Total increase to the State Railroads	$7,733 75

This amount is in excess of what would have been received by these roads, had the new arrangement not been inaugurated, and at almost no *additional* cost to these Companies. Had the order of the Stockholders been *fully* carried out, this sum would have exceeded ten thousand dollars for the first month, and that a dull one for business.

Surely the State has an interest in the success of this arrangement. The relative proportions for the roads are three-fifths, Wilmington and Weldon, and two-fifths North Carolina Railroad on freights and *passengers.*

Registration Returns.

We give below the registration returns in this State so far as received. We shall keep the table standing until completed by the full returns from the State. No county must be regarded as completed unless it is so stated:

	WHITES.	BLACKS.
Alamance	398	203
Alexander	318	86
Anson	222	300
Ashe	156	23
Beaufort	1,333	839
Bladen	777	1,204
Burke	903	396
Brunswick	587	656
Chowan	545	632
Cabarrus	849	607
Caldwell	511	110
Catawba	478	123
Cumberland	815	1,038
Carteret	822	609
Craven	1,398	2,853
Chatham	830	742
Cleveland	268	28
Chowan	545	632
Columbus	575	397
Currituck	446	220
Duplin	1,273	1,056
Davidson	936	420
Edgecombe	723	1,784
Forsythe	1,148	398
Franklin	1,227	1,151
Gaston	678	313
Granville	583	1,614
Guilford	1,581	720
Hertford	577	722
Harnett	509	263
Haywood	259	20
Halifax	50	261
Iredell	431	289
Johnston	707	495
Lincoln	328	213
Lenoir	185	577
Mecklenburg	1,742	1,620
McDowell	789	206
Nash	965	788
New Hanover	1,570	2,789
Northampton	462	844
Orange	899	781
Pitt	441	582
Pasquotank	726	892
Robeson	779	599
Rowan	1,947	1,047
Richmond	593	737
Rutherford	200	200
Sampson	499	499
Wake	2,488	2,260
Warren	371	1,486
Wilson	885	818
Wayne	1,272	1,190
Wilkes	1,880	192

The Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford and the Western North Carolina Railroad Connection.

At the annual meeting of Stockholders of the Western North Carolina Railroad, held at Salisbury on the 29th of August, 1867, the following resolution, introduced by Gov. Vance, was adopted:

Resolved, That the Board of Directors of the Western North Carolina Road be instructed to appoint a committee whose business it shall be to confer with and ascertain from the authorities of the Wilmington, Charlottee & Rutherford Road as early as possible, whether they desire to connect with this Road, and if so, when, where and on what terms; and if that Road should declare to agree to any terms acceptable to this Company, then the Board is instructed to memorialize the next Legislature for such an amendment to our Charter as will prevent that Company from reaping the benefits of our labor and means hereafter, inasmuch as it was the object of the Legislature in permitting the connection of the two Roads originally, was that the joint means of both might be united in cutting through the mountains.

Maine Election.

The Portland correspondent of the Boston Advertiser, writing on Wednesday, says Chamberlain will have about 10,000 majority. The Portland Argus says his majority will not exceed 9,000. Republicans concede the election of from forty to fifty Democratic Representatives. Last year there were but thirteen. Judge Rice, Democratic nominee for Representative in Augusta, came within 29 votes of an election. William R. Field, Democratic candidate for Representative from the town of Brunswick, was defeated by only three votes. Hon. E. W. Farley, Democrat, is elected Senator from Lincoln county by 200 majority. Four Democratic Representatives were elected from Waldo county—a gain from last year. The Republican majority is reduced 1,300 more. The returns come in slowly, but there are sufficient to make it certain that the Democracy have carried four counties, viz: York, Lincoln, Knox, and Aroostook, with Washington, Franklin, Piscataquis, and Somerset doubtful. Last year every county in the State went Radical by large majorities. It is significant that Chamberlain's vote in his own town of Brunswick was 246 less this year than last, while Pillsbury, the Democrat, gained 387 in his city of Augusta. The Portland Argus, commenting upon the result of the election, says:

The election in this State on Monday was one of the most remarkable in the history of the State. It demonstrated, even more emphatically than that of California the week previous, the irresistible popular reaction which is going on against revolutionary Radicalism throughout the country. The leaders of the Radical party made strenuous efforts to bring out its full strength. Their organization was perfect, and the contributions of the army of office holders supplied ample means. They put their most influential speakers upon the stump and their numerous party organs flooded the State with appeals to the prejudices, passions and party pride of their disciples. No effort was spared on their part; no stone was left unturned. But it was in vain. The Democracy, with scarcely the semblance of an organization, without funds, without speeches or concert of action, came out in their strength and made a relative gain upon them of 15,000 votes, elected the officers in several counties and largely increased representation in the Legislature. It was the spontaneous uprising of the people, disgusted with Radical misrule and the eternal commotion and ruin which it entails.

Cotton Supply.

From the report of the Cotton Supply Association, at Manchester, England, we make an extract:

To develop as much as possible, and by every means, the cotton growing capabilities of other countries than America, was the great purpose contemplated by the association when it began its labors; and the events which had since intervened had only tended to demonstrate the wisdom and importance of its object. That object had been steadily pursued; difficulties had been surmounted; the sources of supply had been multiplied, and were now so numerous that, if retained and made still more prolific, the loss of any one of them, however valuable, would be of comparatively little consequence. To retain them, and to render them more and more productive, was the special aim of the association, and to this end the efforts of the committee had, during the past year, been directed. Believing that the Southern States of America, in their altered condition, would not furnish cotton so abundantly as before the war, the committee made it their first business to encourage renewed exertions to extend and improve the cultivation in other countries. An address, prepared with this object, was translated into the different languages spoken where cotton is grown, and widely distributed; and the committee had learned, with much satisfaction, that fresh exertions had been made in Turkey, India, the Brazils, and elsewhere, accompanied with the more extensive use of American seed. The result had been the growth of a better quality, and cotton from Smyrna and other districts had realized in Liverpool nearly as high a price as the produce of the United States.

The recent visit of his Imperial Majesty the Sultan and the Viceroy of Egypt to this country afforded the committee the opportunity of bringing under the notice of these two potentates and their ministers the great importance of continuing their exertions to extend and improve the cultivation of cotton, and the measures which it is believed would promote the object desired.

Pennsylvania Democratic Address.

The Democratic State Committee of Pennsylvania have issued an address, in which the people of the State are informed of the following facts;

"The whole expense of the War Department in 1860 was sixteen and a half millions, while in 1867 its estimated by the Treasury at forty-seven millions, both being periods of peace. To give the negro the power to rule us, therefore, costs the nation annually thirty millions. Of this amount Pennsylvania's share is at least one-tenth, and your industry must annually pay three millions of dollars to support a policy that closes your woollen mills and stops your factories. In your State affairs mismanagement, corruption, and extravagance are the rule. In 1860, under Democratic power, the whole amount of money appropriated and expended, independent of funded debt and military expenses, as shown by the Treasury, was nine hundred and ninety-eight thousand dollars. In 1854, excluding the same items, the Radicals appropriated and expended one million three hundred and seventy nine thousand dollars. In 1865, excluding the same items, the Radicals appropriated and expended one million five hundred and nineteen thousand dollars, and in 1869, excluding the same items, they appropriated and expended two millions and eleven thousand dollars. The report of the Auditor General shows these facts, and proves that in six years of Radical rule your cash expenses have more than doubled."

Here follows an appeal to the Democrats of Pennsylvania:

"The result in California arouse you to renewed exertion. Work is to be done, and you must do it. Committees may plan and order, but the result depends upon yourselves. Individual effort is the road to victory. See your neighbor, encourage him, bring him to the polls. Perfect your organizations. Block your wards and townships. Sub-divide the labor and reform it with energy. Press home upon your adversaries the real issues of the canvass. Demand of them that they shall answer: Are you for or against the Radical policy that destroys our business and closes our workshops, mills and factories, to give the negro the balance of power? Are you for or against conceding to Congress the right to allow the negro the power to rule Pennsylvania?"

Reconstruction.

While reconstruction, under Radical manipulation, lags in the South, the great party of constitutional freedom is marching on to inevitable triumph in the North. Let us count up the Democratic gains in round numbers since last Spring:

In Connecticut	3,000
In Kentucky	20,000
In New Hampshire	5,000
In Rhode Island	2,000
In Vermont	5,000
In California	26,000
In Maine	14,000
In Montana	1,000
Total	76,000

Here is a total Democratic gain in seven small States and one Territory of nearly eighty thousand votes—nearly one quarter of the entire popular majority for Lincoln in 1864 in the loyal States alone! As an offset, the Radicals are entitled to a credit of 80,000 white voters disfranchised in Tennessee!

The sudden advent of clear, cold fall weather has developed an unusual amount of colds, coughs, and influenza.

A Word to North Carolina Farmers.

No class of the community occupies our thoughts more than our farmers and planters. Their condition and success determine the prospects and successes of all other vocations. The farming interest is the great interest of the State. If our people ever pay their debts, recover their heavy losses and become rich, it must be dug out of the soil. Our gold, iron, copper and coal mines, our turpentine resources and our manufacturing enterprises, can do something towards it, but they must ever be secondary and subsidiary to the great farming interest.

Two years experience will or ought to satisfy our farmers, that the employment of large numbers of hired laboring men, whose wives and children are to do nothing, and yet are to be fed and clothed out of the labors of the men, on large farms, is not the way to pay debts or make money. The size of the farms renders it almost impossible for them to be well kept up; the fences, ditches and necessary provision for cattle, sheep and hogs, will not be well attended to wholly by hired laborers, who are only interested in the crop or the monthly wages. Proper cultivation and regular manuring arrangements cannot or will not be carried on.

Besides, under the controlling impulse to make money for our present necessities, resort must be had to stimulating fertilizers to produce crops that will pay hired laborers and families, and afford the owner proper remuneration; thus our lands must be seriously in danger of ultimate sterility and consequent decline in value.

We can see no remedy, no real protection to the present owners of the land, but a speedy change in the system of employing many hands on one large plantation. We believe it is far better to divide up the lands and place them in the hands of other operators, even if one is not disposed to sell.

It must be apparent to every land owner, who is in debt, that it will never do to expose large tracts of land to sale or allow them to go under the Sheriff's or Marshal's hammer. The scarcity of money will make all such sales ruinous. Besides, it will introduce among us rapacious land speculators, whose greed will not be satisfied at any small sacrifice of the land owner.

Small farms, well cultivated and cared for, must become the order of the day.—Large plantations must be divided and sold, or leased out to practical honest men, who will do right, and whose industry and skill will either enable them to pay for the lands, or return them to the owner improved by their management. Faithful men, who have been former slaves of land owners, may be found in some instances, who would do well in such cases, and who ought to be encouraged in their industry and honesty.

We beg that some of our intelligent planters will give us their views on this subject. We should like to know the opinion of our planters, as to the probable results of the next five years, on the present plan of large farms.—Raleigh *Sentinel.*

The State Elections.

The following are the other State elections to be held this year:

OHIO—October 8.—Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Treasurer of State, Auditor, Comptroller of the Treasury, Attorney General, Judges, Members of Board of Public Works, Members of Legislature, and suffrage amendment to the Constitution.

PENNSYLVANIA—October 8.—Judge of the Supreme Court and Members of the Legislature.

IOWA—October 8.—Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Institutions, Judges, and Members of Legislature.

NEW YORK—November 5.—Secretary of State, Comptroller, Treasurer, Attorney General, State Engineer and Surveyor, Canal Commissioner, Inspector of State Prisons, Judges and Members of Legislature.

WISCONSIN—November 5.—Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Comptroller, Attorney General, Inspector of Prisons, Members of Legislature, and amendment to Constitution.

MARYLAND—November 5.—Constitution.

MASSACHUSETTS—November 5.—Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Attorney General, Councillors, and Members of General Court.

MINNESOTA—November 5.—Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer, Attorney General, and Members of Legislature.

NEW JERSEY—November 5.—Members of Legislature.

KANSAS—November 6.—Members of the Legislature, and amendments to Constitution.

From the Raleigh Sentinel.

The Effect of the Amnesty.

The opinion seems to be universal that the legal effect of President Johnson's proclamation of amnesty enfranchises every man in the government, not included among the unpardoned exceptions. The only point made by the Radicals seems to be, whether the President had the *right* to issue the proclamation just now. The expediency or propriety of the act they may call in question, but as to the right to issue it, it is beyond question. The language of the Constitution and the practice of the Government are too plain to be misunderstood.

In casting our eye over the entire State, we cannot think of more than four persons who are not now pardoned. Those are four Major Generals of the late Confederate army. There may be others, but we don't remember them.

The New York World thus speaks of the practical effect of the proclamation, in which it is doubtless correct:

"Practically, the new proclamation will afford no relief to persons deprived of the elective franchise. The legal operations of an executive pardon is this: if a person is indicted and put on trial for an offence for which he has been pardoned, he can plead and prove the pardon, and thereby obtain a release. If the prosecuting officer is aware of the pardon, he will of course commence no proceedings, since he must know that they must necessarily have this termination. But a board of registration is not governed by the same rules as a Court of justice. Their office is not judicial, but ministerial; their duty consists in simply following the directions of the law under which they act. If a law contravenes the Constitution, we have never heard that it is the province or function of a Board of Registry to sit in judgment on it and pronounce it null. If the Registry Board had this power, they might, on good grounds, adjudge the whole Reconstruction law unconstitutional, and declare the very office they exercise, and all their proceedings in it, legal nullities."

An Example Worthy of Imitation.

We learn that a gentleman, residing in or near Fayetteville, a short time ago being convinced that the real value of his property exceeded his debts, and being unwilling to risk Court costs and lawyers' fees and Sheriff's sale, very sensibly determined to settle with his creditors and save costs and interest. He gave notice to all of his creditors that, on a certain day, he would offer, at public auction, his entire property, and invited every creditor to attend, pledging that whatever his creditors chose to purchase should be entered as a credit on his debts due them. The day arrived, a large number attended, the bidding was spirited, and his property sold well. He paid off his debts and still had something left, with which to begin the world anew. This was a wise act and others might profit by it, instead of holding on, to be utterly crushed by interest and Court costs.—Those who have lands to dispose of in this way should divide it in parcels small enough to meet the demand.—Raleigh *Sentinel.*

Number of Persons excluded from the Benefits of the Amnesty Proclamation.

The Northern papers are speculating about the number of persons excepted by the recent amnesty proclamation of the President. Upon inquiry we find that there is no satisfactory data upon which to found a definite calculation; but a reasonable conjecture may be ventured. In the first place, the President and Vice President (Messrs. Davis and Stephens), and the "Heads of Departments" of the Confederate Government, are unequivocally excluded. Of the latter we learn that there were, from first to last, thirteen in all, of whom five have been specially pardoned at the instance of distinguished Radicals, viz: Messrs. Reagan, Memminger, Mallory, Trenholm and Davis, the latter appointed Attorney General near the close of the war. About twenty Governors of States, also expressly excluded, remain unpardoned.—Five generals—namely, Lee, Cooper, Johnson, Beauregard and Bragg—ten lieutenant generals, and about thirty major generals, are excluded from amnesty by the express terms of the proclamation, and remain unpardoned individually. If the language employed in the proclamation, however, shall be held to include brigadiers with the brevet rank or major general, the number of the military exclusions will be largely increased—probably to the extent of several hundred. There were but three admirals in the Confederate navy—one of whom (Forrest) is now dead—and no rank between that of admiral and captain existed. The persons designated as "agents" of the Confederate Government "in foreign States and countries" will reach, perhaps, two hundred, if it shall be held to embrace other than those *accredited to the Government abroad*, as it doubtless will, there being no other construction which would admit of excluding particularly obnoxious persons without specially naming them. We take it for granted, however, that in the mass of these cases special pardons will now be granted upon application, as a matter of course. The above comprehend all those excluded of the first class, and they will not probably number practically over one hundred, if so many.

Of the number of those excluded as belonging to the second and third classes, nothing like an accurate estimate can, of course, be made. It is presumable, however, that nearly all who are embraced in the second, that is, those who are chargeable with treating prisoners improperly, have been either tried and convicted or acquitted or are held to bail, and are, consequently, included in the third. It is safe, therefore, if this supposition be correct, to infer that but few will be excluded under the second and third classes.

Upon the whole, after the disposition of the applications for pardon now on file, which we hope will be done in the spirit which dictated the proclamation, it is not believed that the entire number of the excluded will finally reach beyond a few hundred.—*National Intelligencer.*

Circular to Government Officials.

The following circular, addressed to all district attorneys and marshals of the United States, and to all deputies, and to all persons holding any official relation to the Attorney General's office, in accordance with the recent Executive order addressed to heads of departments:

Attorney General's Office, September 10, 1867.—Sir:—I herewith furnish you with an official copy of the proclamation of the President of the United States, dated the 3d inst., and in the ninety-second year of American independence.

This proclamation recites in brief the obligations of loyalty to the public and was intended to admonish you, in common with all persons holding any place of honor, trust or profit, civil or military, at home or abroad, under the United States of America, and all good citizens thereof, that the Constitution of their country is in force, and that the government thereunder, with its several co ordinate branches, legislative, executive and judicial, is the only lawful government for this republic, notwithstanding that many well-meaning citizens have, in consequence of disturbing events that are now happily past, come to look with the indulgence upon false and dangerous pretences that the constitution is not the supreme law of the land, and also the most authentic proof of the will of the people, but that there are powers of government outside of the constitution which may lawfully violate that instrument and the laws made in pursuance of it,

All citizens of the United States owe allegiance to that nationality, as the same is embodied and organized in the constitution and such amendments thereof as, having become expedient in the progress of the country, have been duly made and ratified. But in a special manner all the persons holding office under the United States are solemnly sworn to support that constitution, also to bear true faith and allegiance to the same, and to the government thereunder; and for the greater number of such incumbents at this time, it is known that they have been retained, or have been placed in their respective offices, upon express assurances of zealous loyalty to the Union, which is taken by all men to mean a cheerful obedience to the proper civil authority of the country. But for the functions of your office, which are directly connected with the enforcement of the laws, a lively sense of their sanctity and authority is anticipated.

You are requested to acknowledge the receipt of this communication.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN M. BINCKLEY,
Acting Attorney General.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

Facts and Figures of the Public Debt.

There are but few persons who have any conception of the vast numbers contained in a billion. In order to arrive at something like a definite understanding of the immensity of such sum, let us suppose one billion of silver dollars to be placed in a heap, and one man set to count it, how long would it take him to count it? Some will say, perhaps a month. or maybe three or six months, or a year, but we will let figures answer. We will suppose that an expert would be able to count and arrange in banking-house order, one every second; at this rate he would count sixty per minute, three thousand six hundred per hour, (and allowing ten hours for a day's work,) thirty-six thousand in a day, one million in a month and two days, and in one year ten million eight hundred thousand, and one billion in ninety-two years. Now, let us suppose our National debt to be no more than it is generally stated to be, say about $2,700,000,000, and if we divide that sum by 10,800,000, the sum that could be counted in one year, we find that it would take 250 years to count the National debt, and yet some of our Radical friends would have us believe that the debt is a mere trifle, while they go on with their reckless extravagance, spending $560,000,000 of the peoples money every year, mainly for the purpose of perpetuating their own power and supporting twenty or thirty thousand corrupt officials. Think of these things, ye tax-payers, and consider whether it would be better to continue in power a party so unscrupulous, so hypocritical, and so recklessly extravagant in expenditure, or return to the good old Democratic principles upon which the Government was administered in former times, when our taxes were so light that we scarcely knew we had a Government to support,

E. C. C.

[The calculation of E. C. C. shows the immensity of the public debt, and how long it would take to pay it by counting out dollar by dollar in silver. There is a way, however, not so tedious: pay it off in one thousand dollar greenback bills, five hundred dollar greenback bills, one hundred dollar greenback bills. Its magnitude will not be so enormous, in fact, as it appears when treated in that way.—*Enquirer.*]

The Successor of Conness.

Hon. Joseph P. Hoge, who represented the Galena (Illinois) District in Congress twenty years ago—1843 to 1847—and who is now a San Francisco lawyer and Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, is named as the probable choice of the now dominant party in that State for the Senatorship, vice John Conness.

STATE NEWS.

A BUDGET OF BLUNDERS.—A newspaper said to be printed at Clarksville, Va., is responsible for the following:

A Forced Sale—Tremendous Sacrifice.—A tract of land, owned by Joseph Jones, of Warren county, N. C., which cost forty thousand dollars before the war, was sold for five thousand six hundred dollars by the United States Marshal, last week, in the above county. It is situated near Shocco Springs. Mr. Jones was indebted to Northern men, and they have pounced upon him, and forced the sale of his valuable property for a mere song. Mr. Peter Davis was the purchaser. We learn these facts from a gentleman just returned from Warrenton. The removal of Gen. Sickles is likely to prove anything but a blessing to citizens of our sister State, but who are so unfortunate as to be in debt.

Tobacco Plant.

It is not often that an editor is successful in condensing so many mis-statements into so short a compass. It is incorrect in the following particulars: 1. That the Marshall did not sell the property of Mr Jones, or any other property at that term of the court. 2. The sale was made by the Sheriff. 3. It was not to satisfy a debt due to a Northern man, but several debts due to Southern men, mostly residents of the county. 4. The debts which were paid by the Sheriff's sale could not have belonged to the class which fall under Sickles' stay law, as that stay law has constantly been enforced against executions issued by the State courts. 5. Mr. Jones is not regarded in Warren as a great loser by the transaction, since the property was bought in by his friends; and if that general surmise is well-founded, the smaller the price paid, the better for Mr. Jones. 6, and last. The sale under the execution in the hands of the Marshal was postponed at the request of Mr. Jones until October Court.

Raleigh *Register*.

A MISCHIEVOUS AFFAIR, IF TRUE.—We are not in the habit of noticing street rumors, especially when they relate to trivial matters. But a gentleman informed us, on yesterday, of a rumor which is too serious to be overlooked, even if it is wholly without foundation. He stated that it is rumored on the street, that a secret meeting, held at a certain place in this city, on Saturday night last, by Radical blacks and whites, it was agreed, in view of the anticipated serious conflict between President Johnson and the Congress, to proceed to organize companies designed for military service, and that two white men were named to carry out the project. The rumor is of sufficient importance to be inquired into by the military authorities. It is believed by many, that the organization of such companies will be effected by the Leagues, if indeed they are not already. We advise all upright, well-meaning citizens to be very careful how they join any League, or any other secret political organization.—Honest men are willing that all their movements should be known and seen in broad daylight.

THE SUFFERING SICK.—It would be but a simple act of humanity, on the part of our City Government to provide a physician for those of the unfortunate poor who are prostrated by severe illness and unable to obtain medical attendance.

Many instances of this character have come to our knowledge, which call for noble and generous action from those who have it in their power to grant relief.

New Bern *Jour. of Com.*

ARMY WORM.—Some fears have been entertained that much damage would result to the cotton crop in this vicinity, from depredations of the army worm. We were told that this enemy had appeared in large numbers in the fields of Mr. Joseph Rhem and others near this city. We saw Mr. Rhem to-day and were gratified to learn this was a mistake. Mr. Rhem says the caterpillar in large numbers attacked about fifteen acres of his cotton, doing but little damage however; but that they have entirely disappeared, destroyed, he thinks, by myriads of rice birds.

He estimates his loss at less than a bale of cotton.—New Bern *Jour. of Com.*

RAILWAY POSTAL CLERKS.—Albert F. Stahl is continued as route agent between Weldon and Wilmington, N. C., salary, $1,080 per annum. Richmond, Va., to Greensboro', N. C., Ruel A. Brown, route agent, is transferred from the line, Weldon and Wilmington, N. C., to the route between Richmond, Va., and Greensboro', at pay of $960. Between Washington city and Richmond, through to Weldon, William Kealey is appointed postal head clerk at pay of $1,200 a year. Services of Charles H. Childs as route agent from Weldon to Wilmington discontinued.

EXECUTION OF BANVESTER HAYWOOD.—This criminal whose respite by Governor Worth will expire next Friday the 20th instant, will suffer the extreme penalty of the law on that day.

The hanging will take place in the yard in the rear of the jail.

Newbern *Journal of Com.*

THE CHARLOTTE MINT.—We learn that Dr. I. W. Jones, Superintendent of the United States Branch Mint in this city, will open the Assay Department in the course of a few weeks.

Charlotte *Democrat.*

SENT TO FORT MACON.—We understand that Capt. Tolar, and Powers and Watkins, whose trial before the Military Commission has just been concluded, were sent, on yesterday, to Fort Macon, under guard. This change will doubtless be for the better, so far as the personal comfort of the prisoners is concerned.—Raleigh *Sentinel*, 17*th*.

The Fall Term of the Superior Court for this county, Judge Mitchell presiding, closed its labors on Saturday evening last. On the criminal docket were two cases of infanticide, one homicide and the usual compliment of larceny cases. A majority of the offenders "against the peace and dignity of the State" were of the colored persuasion. Since the old well-known and effectual punishments for crime have been abolished by military authority and no other means devised to keep rascality in awe, a fearful increase of crime has very naturally followed. The civil docket was quite large, mostly actions on old debts upon which no action was taken at this term. The legal fraternity was largely represented, there being twenty-five members present.—Henderson *Index*, 13*th*.

MATCH GAME.—The second game of the series between the Crescent Club, of this City, and the University Club, of Chapel Hill, came off on the grounds of the former, on Saturday afternoon, and was witnessed by a large concourse of spectators.

The playing was spirited, and resulted: Crescent 25; University 33.

Raleigh *Sentinel.*

CHURCH BURNED AT TRENTON, N. C.—We learn that the Colored Methodist meeting house at Trenton, N. C., was destroyed by fire on Wednesday night lost. The fire was the work of incendiaries. Threats had been made by ex-rebels that this church should be destroyed. The building was owned by Mr. A. B. Watson, a worthy Union man.—New Berne *Rep.*, 14*th*.

JEFF. THOMPSON'S LETTER.

BOSTON, MASS., Sept. 3d, 1867.

To the Officers and Soldiers who were under my command during the late war.

GENTLEMEN: I have received various letters from among you, asking what I mean by my letter to Mr. Prentice of the Louisville Journal, endorsing General Longstreet, and what advice I have to offer you as to your political course. I have delayed answering these letters in hopes that I would soon return to New Orleans, but, finding that I cannot return for several weeks, and other letters having come that will brook no delay, I have determined to address you a circular, that I may be no longer misrepresented and misunderstood among those who were my true friends in our darkest hours and with whom I have shared so many hardships and dangers, successes and defeats.

One of the letters received contains the gist of all, and I will answer it—it says "Longstreet is forever damned throughout the country which became the theatre of his immortality, and your old friends are not reserved in their anathemas against you. Give me some argument with which to defend you, for I am too well acquainted with the spirit which animated you in our disastrous struggle, with your cheerful endurance of suffering and your persistent fealty to the last, to believe that you have abandoned your devoted followers, or have relinquished the principles or memories of the past."

For God's sake what has Longstreet done to damn him? for what am I anathematised? from what do I need defence? The war produced no purer or braver man than General James Longstreet, and surely from the first to the last I have proved myself to be faithful and true, and I defy any man to point to one word or sentence in my letter to Mr. Prentice that breathes a want of love for our people, or to a fact stated that cannot be substantiated. I am aware that some scribblers have assailed me, but "they belong to the Tray, Blanch, and Sweetheart order, who simply obey the instincts of their own natures, by barking at what they do not understand," but I am loath to believe that any tried soldier will doubt another's honesty because he may differ with him in the plans to accomplish the general good, and I have an abiding faith that they will let any comrade have the privilege to exercise his own judgment, as the best manner to build up the country, without being anathematised, and I, who was a leader in the beginning and a follower at the end, and who, during the whole struggle, was with you at the front, or a prisoner of war, will positively assert, and manfully maintain my right to express my opinions freely, upon all subjects affecting the welfare of the South, to and among Southrons, without fear or favor from chimerical theorists or bomb-proof politicians.

If the war was to defend the South in the exercise of its belief of the right to secede, then I do not regret the fight, though I *may have to* grieve over the death of this theory. If the war was to preserve African slavery, then I do not regret the struggle, though I *do* grieve over the loss of four thousand millions of dollars worth of property, and the sad fate that awaits the poor negro, but if we fought four years simply for the personal triumph of some political partizans, a few of whom would still make us believe that the country is ruined only because they are excluded from office, then I sincerely regret the conflict, and will grieve anew over the graves of the brave men who fell around me.

I must again repeat that "I did not fight the United States because I *hated* the United States. I did not fight the North because I *hated* the North," but fought for what I conceived to be the Honor, the Safety and the Material Interests of the Southern people, and I am struggling now, in another way, to accomplish the same object, and I will make as many sacrifices and labor as earnestly and persistently as any man in the South to control the political elements, to devise plans and projects, and put in successful operation enterprises that will build up our poor, desolated and impoverished country. This is what the South really *needs*; this is all the truly patriotic men of the North ask; and I will advocate the best plans, in my judgment, to accomplish the object, regardless of who originates or supports them, Whigs, Democrats, Federals, Republicans, Radicals, Conservatives or Eclectics.

This is all the defence I need. Tell the people I am still for the Honor, Safety and Material prosperity of the South, and while I will not cast a shadow on the graves of our dead, or extinguish one ray of the glory of our manly struggle, yet I must bid the living look to the future, and help build up our common country from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the Lakes to the Gulf.

Tell them to remember that political *theories* like sectarian (religious) *theories*, are *principles* only in the minds of the bigoted and foolish, and demagogues are only too apt to misapply these terms to mislead them. Constitutions and Laws are subject to changes, by legal means and by revolutions, and when changed are to be obeyed; and if the lessons sad experience teaches are not heeded, then are people unfit for self-government, and the sad fate of Republican Mexico will be our lot. The extent of the limits to State rights as argued by Thomas Jefferson and Alexander Hamilton and the right to own slaves, were submitted to the arbitrament of the sword, and in my opinion they were decided, both against us, and neither our honor, nor our interests require a farther contest for them.

I can remember, but too well, the years of excitement and injury to the country from the conflict on these theories in Kansas, and our late war, with its stricken fields, its bloody graves, the ruin and desolation which followed in its track, is as indellibly fixed in my memory, as in any man's in the whole South; and while remembering the dread past, I must receive its lessons, and not quarrel over *dead* theories, but look to the *live* issues of the present and future; for (though I may be disfranchised,) it is still my duty to help restore tranquility, and build up the broken prosperity of the country, for the widows and orphans, my soldiers and my children's sakes, and on all practical questions affecting the material interests, such as Banks, Tariffs, Taxes, Suffrage, Internal Improvements and Revenues, I will be found as true to the South as I was in her stormiest hours.

All now agree that, by right or revolution, our States were cut out of the Federal Union and our Government was a de facto Government, therefore if our Conquerors think that Safety or Justice requires that the conditions upon which these States may be re-admitted into the Union, shall be that our leaders in the field and prominent statesmen, must be denied the right to vote or hold office, also that political equality must be extended to the negro; though we may know this to be grievously mistaken statesmanship, yet we must accept these terms or do worse, for we cannot stay out or stop the march of events, as the power is still in the hands of our political enemies. A few years will demonstrate the wisdom or fallacy of their theories, and during this probation we should work to build up our broken fortunes, and prove ourselves worthy of confidence, therefore I advise you not to mope over the past, but remember our "Lost Cause" only as the widowed husband remembers his bride when he looks upon his motherless children, accept all political privileges that may be granted you, and then without being actuated by hatred or revenge (neither of which are soldierly sentiments) strive manfully for the true interests of your State and country, by working to develop her resources and increase her wealth.

Should you differ with others as the best plan to accomplish these objects, still be friends and colaborers in one Common Cause which now should be, as it once was, the greatness and glory of the whole United States. This is what I told you at our surrender at Jacksonport in June 1865, this is the substance of my letter to Mr. Prentice, and I urge it upon you now, and if for this I am to be anathematised let the dogs bark until time shall prove that I have been,

Ever and always your friend,

M. JEFF. THOMPSON.

From the Round Table.

THE CONDITION OF THE SOUTH.

Partisans, whose opinions throughout the momentous struggle from which this country has lately emerged have retained an unchanged bias, preserved the same monotone of color, are not always safe guides in matters either of fact or probability which have a direct relation to their cherished theories. Starting with this proposition, and coupling with the statement that we have ever been steadfast opponents of slavery and staunch supporters of national unity, we submit some reflections and circumstances relating to the present condition of our Southern section, asking for them the consideration which this prefactory explanation may seem to justify.—From whatever point of view—moral, financial, or political—we may regard the Southern States, their situation is unspeakably deplorable. The effect of subjugation is always demoralizing. Men lose heart and hope and self-reliance. Energies are paralyzed. Self-respect is lowered. From the inspiration of battling for a cause men sink to mere vulgar self-seeking and greed; and oftenest it happens that, the nobler objects of life being abandoned, they plunge recklessly into base pleasures and degrading sensualities. *Væ victis!* If the victors be not, what the victors seldom are, magnanimous and generously mindful of their subject thralls, "the lost cause" soon becomes the least of the regrets of the more wise among the conquered. A lost people is an infinitely worthier subject of sorrow.

Under their defeat, it cannot be denied that the Southern people have behaved with great nobleness. Before the close of the war, men at the North as well as at the South believed that surrender of the Southern armies would be followed by a guerilla warfare of years, yet from the day of Johnston's surrender not one outrage has occurred such as had with reason been anticipated. The cause of this is twofold. The Southern people were always a martial people; and however we may sneer at their chivalry—which doubtless was an element both of weakness and of strength—we must at least concede that they possessed the virtues as well as the defects of the martial nature. If they were proud, impetuous, impatient, they were also brave, enduring, resolute; and since the war they have proved that they possess beyond all precedent in history the soldierly characteristic of fidelity to their pledged word. Never were such numbers of soldiers let loose in a conquered country on their bare parole of honor. And surely never was a parole more truly kept. The men of the South were chained as by a chain of adamant when they had given their word of honor to obey the government that had subjected them; and this has been the great cause of the tranquility which has prevailed since their surrender.

Another hardly slighter cause lies in the judicious counsels and the more judicious silence of their public men. Heretofore the leading statesmen of the country have been generally from the South; and though the race of giants has long passed away from both the alienated sections of the country, it is difficult to conceive a course of calmer or more dignified discretion than has been pursued by Southern public men in their late unhappy circumstances. Here and there a Pollard may have vapored somewhat, and his vaporings have always been extensively circulated at the North. Here and there, too, on our own side of the line some tenth rate newspaper has set itself up as *par excellence* the advocate of Southern rights; but it is not from such sources that we learn the course of Southern men of note. It is from a Lee in his college, a Stephens or a Bragg on his plantation, or a Johnston on his railroad, that we truly learn it. Even the crowd of insignificant nobodies that filled the Confederate Congress have behaved with unexpected wisdom; and the press, notwithstanding its temptation to cater to the excitable tendencies of the people, has uniformly discouraged all resistance to the powers that be. Thousands of soldiers could never by any conceivable system of repression have maintained the quiet, order, and submissive resignation which prevail in the subjugated States. These things are due to the intelligence of the people and the fidelity of their late soldiers.

Yet the morals of the people are very far from being untouched and untainted by their great disasters. It is a trite but true saying that poverty brings crime; and in the towns and cities of the South, particularly those whose manufactures have in times past given employment to the poor, it is a well-known fact that prostitution has been frightfully increased. How are we to condemn the wretched woman thus forced into misery, disease, and early death to get bread for her starving children? Heaven pity her! The *man* who has a heart to sneer at her ought to have been much purer in his life and conversation than most men whose private history is known to us; and the *woman* who would judge her harshly must be one who owes her supercilious chastity to frozen blood. Such cases as we speak of are not rare. We mention neither States nor cities, but we say what there is ample evidence to prove, when we affirm that thousands of poor women have been forced to lives of shame to save their helpless little ones from perishing by hunger. To every deep there is a lower deep, and this abyss of sin and misery is no exception to the rule. * * *

We have heard much of the equality of the negro with the white man. In the name of justice and mercy, let our political negrophilists at the North begin to do something to show that they still believe the white man to be equal to the negro. The whole course of our government has for months past been calculated to degrade our own blood in the Southern States in order to exalt the negro population. All our charities have been devoted to the negro. Only a few generous-hearted persons have turned their liberality to the poor whites. It is well known that the school fund in more than one of the Southern States has been, during the last year, diverted from its object to buy bread to feed the starving. Yet while freedmen's schools are dotted all over the South and Yankee schoolmistresses are everywhere—and some of them most laudably—engaged in teaching negroes, not one school has it yet entered into Northern minds to establish for the poor white children of the South.

Of the financial condition of the South it is hardly necessary to speak. The close of the war found its people stripped of everything. Without clothing, without shoes, without tools, destitute of all the ordinary implements of industry, with no money but Confederate rags, with little credit here or elsewhere, and with the negro population terribly demoralized, their chances for prosperity and even for existence were poor indeed. They met their difficulties with a patient courage worthy of the highest praise. Without idle self-pityings they bent their shoulders bravely to the burden, and went manfully to work. Much of the damage sustained by their plantation was repaired, and the end of the year saw them reasonably hopeful of results from the ensuing season. Unhappily the second season did not fully realize their hopes. They had staked all on their cotton crops, and neglected to plant grain enough for the succeeding year. The consequence was mournful. In many places the amount of cotton raised scarcely sufficed to pay the cost of labor and the price of implements employed in cultivation, and during the last winter incredible destitution fell upon the poor. The crop now coming to maturity was planted in the midst of dearth, and most of it is mortgaged to corn speculators in advance of its production. Still, the prospect of the present crop is fair. Before the war it averaged 4,000,000 bales. The yield this year will not be less, if fair weather continues, than from 2,250,000 to 2,500,000 bales. More grain, too, has been raised than last year; so that, though a great part of the price of what has been produced will be immediately consumed in paying debts contracted in producing it, considerably less outlay will be necessary to produce the crop of 1868. The country at large will be immensely benefited by the present crop, which will throw not much, if any, less than 250,000,000 of dollars into the lap of the nation, although of this sum a mere pittance will remain in Southern hands. Another and another equally good year must follow before Southern men begin to keep the wealth which is the product of their industry.

But the financial future of the South is bound up with the future of her politics; and the former has been already sacrificed before the Moloch of a political party, the single object of whose future is to keep a few men, as we lately said, in the enjoyment of fat salaries, "with the stealings." The corruption and the demoralization of the cotton raising negro population has now passed beyond all previous conception, though it bids fair to become so much worse that the culture of the cotton plant in any systematic way must speedily become impossible. Already we learn from private sources, in which we have perfect confidence, that the negroes go armed to the teeth; that their nights are spent in secret assemblies, where the vilest of white men incite them to the most exaggerated bitterness against the planters, and, indeed, against the whole white population; that they confidently look for speedy confiscation of the landed property, to give to every negro "forty acres and a mule;" that on the plantations they are insolent and menacing in their demeanor; that the planters are compelled for their own safety to overlook and wink at the most flagrant idleness and dishonesty; that when they threaten their delinquent laborers with ejection or stoppage of rations, they themselves are threatened in reply with arson or with personal violence; and that neither negro nor planter looks upon the present state of affairs as one that can be permanent. The truth is, it cannot be permanent. No industry in the world can be permanent under such disadvantages. While Pennsylvania and New England require not only stable government, but an enormous bonus from the nation to enable them to sell their iron or their manufactures to the people at a vastly greater price than we could buy them for elsewhere, it is an outrage on common sense thus by inflamatory legislation to destroy an industry that brings nothing but profit to the country, and that needs and asks for no other than the same laws as protect the States at large. A continuance of such legislative national self-destruction as now prevails may not impossibly result in universal bankruptcy, and the repudiation of our public debt; but, at least, it cannot fail to cause the total ruin of the agricultural productiveness of the Southern States. It is necessary to the existence of industry that the relations of the laborer to his employer should be harmonized. Mr. Wade's late somersault shows how *we* should shrink from the inauguration of agrarianism among ourselves. Yet our legislation in the Southern States has precisely the effect as if it had been deliberately planned for the disorganizing of all reasonable harmony between the Southern laborer and his employer; and the ignorant enthusiasm of the negroes has been roused by propagating such wild notions of agrarianism as neither of the Gracchi ever dreamed of. Once again, *Væ victis!* Unless some sudden inspiration of wisdom shall unexpectedly possess the government the South has this year seen the best year it can hope for through a long space in the future. But we have said that the financial future of the South is bound up with the future of her politics. What, then, is the future she has to look forward to? Let us see.

The plain meaning of the pseudo-Reconstruction acts of Congress, now being pushed to their most merciless consummation, is simply this: 1st, To register in the south the entire negro population and such whites as may unite with them in supporting the Radical party in Congress. 2d, To prohibit the registration of the vast majority of the whites who have a real interest in the quiet and prosperity of the country.—3d, To submit to the voters of the State thus registered the question whether they will or will not hold a Convention for the reconstruction of their States under the Congressional plan. Under this mode of procedure, it may be seen what a hopeful future lies before the South and the whole country Either the States will vote for Convention or for no Convention. The white vote will be largely cast against Convention; for the present military rule with all its disadvantages at least affords protection, while reconstruction, such as has been perpetrated in the State of Tennessee, gives little protection but to negro brigands. The Radical whites and the negro voters who are interested in subverting all decent rule and authority will, of course, unite in favor of Convention. Now, suppose—although the case is hardly possible—that the Convention is by such a mockery of suffrage rejected. Then the Radicals will avail themselves of the cry of Southern contumacy; Mr. Stevens' mild confiscation is brought into play; the South is wholly ruined by this villainous atrocity for merely saying, as our generous Congress has invited her to say, that she prefers the rule of military satraps to the harder rule of uninstructed negroes and white bravoes.—On the other hand suppose—and this is the only supposition justified by the legislation which is being made—that a Convention is desired. Then it is practically a negro Convention. It will frame a Constitution that will throw the whole power of the State into the hands of negroes and white men who hope to profit by the suffrage of negroes. The proscription of white men will be more sweeping than Congressional proscription. Confiscation of the property of white men by their negro rulers will be sure to follow; and the indirect confiscation will be more destructive than confiscation outright. The ruling class, having no property themselves, will look upon the transfer of their subjects' property into their own possession as the one great end of government. With a penniless negro Legislature to tax and defenceless white men to be taxed, the issue cannot long be doubtful. In every county taxes will be laid in the same way by negroes upon white men. In the towns and cities negro councilmen will vote themselves large salaries, create unnecessary offices for the purposes of plunder, and for like ends undertake enormous jobs of fanciful public improvement. Justice administered by negro magistrates will be a farce; redress of wrongs will be impossible. Liberty of outrage will be amply secured. The liberty of death will be the only liberty secured to men whose only crime is that they are born white.

Let the Northern people ask themselves whether this is what they mean. If not, it is high time that they bestir themselves, for it were better to have taken the advice of certan gentle Congressmen and put to death the men, women and children of the South at once, than to deliver them to such a fate as now impends.

Brownlow's Armed Rebels Shooting Citizens—Federal Troops on the March.

NASHVILLE, TENN., September 13.—At Jackson, Madison county, yesterday morning, a prominent citizen, named Hart, was shot dead by militia after the former had given up his arms. The militia went round compelling citizens to give up their arms. The murder is said to have been a most cold-blooded and atrocious one. The citizens collected together and commenced to arm for the purpose of driving the militia from the place. United States troops were being pushed forward to the scene of disturbance, and a general riot was expected. The militia had been committing depredations on the citizens in various localities.

Ex-Governor Allen, of Louisiana, was an exile in Mexico. He was poor and a Confederate, but a noble man. He died in the capital. His friends wish to bury him in his uniform; they asked of the American Consul an order for interment. He refused, but afterwards granted it, provided the Confederate buttons were removed from his coat. He even sent his clerk to see that the buttons were cut off. The Consul was Otterburg.

LATEST NEWS
BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES FOR THE JOURNAL.

What Gen. Beauregard Says.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18—Noon.

A party of Southern gentlemen gave a dinner to Gen. Beauregard, at the New York Hotel. In the course of his remarks the General stated that he had received tempting offers from English capitalists to take up his residence in England as Superintendent of extensive engineering works in that country, but he had concluded, upon calmly surveying the different governments of the world, their status and their inherent strength; that this country possessed the most stable government of any existing on the face of the earth, and that for his part he was determined to spend his life under the flag of the government that was the most stable and least liable to disorganization. It was nothing short of sheer nonsense to talk of another rebellion. If they wanted to raise one they could not. It was utterly impossible for them to do so for the next generation.

From Washington—The Antietam Ceremonies—Speeches, &c.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 18—P. M.

The scenes at Antietam, just west of the main stand and within the Cemetery enclosure, is a limestone rock, some six feet long by two or three feet high, known far and wide throughout Washington county as Lee's rock, from the fact, it is said, that General Lee stood thereon, during the fiercest fight at Antietam, directing the operations of the Confederate army. During the day parties of curiosity hunters were busily engaged in chipping pieces of the rock as relics. General McClellan's position during the fight was pointed out near a red farm house, in a position a little less commanding than that occupied by General Lee. The following illustrates the harmony of the ceremonies:

The "loud call" for Governor Geacy, of Pennsylvania, on the conclusion of the address of ex-Governor Bradford, showed that many Pennsylvanians were present, and that there was an undercurrent of ill feeling on account of some slight, real or fancied, to their Governor in his name not appearing in the programme.

The outcery for Gov. Geary for the time being was overpowered by the calls for the President and prevented a word of the reading of the poem from being heard. The brass band essayed to perform a piece with as little effect, and finally, after a hurried consultation on the stand, Governor Geary was induced to present himself and ask that the programme should be gone through with without interruption; when he subsequently spoke after the proceedings were ended he showed considerable feeling. The President and members of the Cabinet left the stand while Governor Geary was speaking, in order to proceed to Keedysville to take the train, and this proceeding was taken by some of the friends of the Governor as an intentional slight.

Gov. Geary opened his speech as follows: Fellow-citizens—After all you have heard to-day, I had supposed you would want nothing more. The programme opened and concluded with prayer.—Those who have waited must come in at the last hour; but my friends we still have a place in the hearts of the people. [Applause.] When you come to Pennsylvania we let everybody speak. We want to hear. Thanks to Almighty God for his preservation and care of the country, we have no gag. [Applause.] We have no programme for this purpose. [Renewed applause.] We have no gag on our programmes.

Gen. Grant ordered by telegraph this morning a report of the sanitary condition of the army in the fifth military district.

Advices from the City of Mexico to the 9th, and Vera Cruz to the 13th, state that Juarez refused to deliver Maximilian's body to Admiral Tegethoff, without a documentary request from Maximilian's kinsmen.

Collector Collicott has given bail in the sum of fifty thousand dollars.

The Revenue receipts to-day amounted to two hundred and sixty thousand dollars.

The Maryland constitutional election is progressing quietly. The adoption of the Constitution, by a large majority, is certain. It abolishes test oaths from Confederates and admits negro testimony in the Courts.

The following officers of the steamer Tacony has been ordered from Pensacola to Portsmouth, New Hampshire, in consequence of the yellow fever. Died at sea, Midshipman Rob't N. Griffin, Carpenter William Gillis, Third Assistant Engineer Nicholas Cassin.

The Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows, in session at New York, consumed the first day in arguments regarding non-beneficial members.

There were five hundred and twelve deaths in New York last week, being a decrease of forty-nine of the previous week.

General R. E. Lee is stopping at the Virginia Healing Springs. He has been quite ill, but is now convalescent.

Edward Spangler, writing from Dry Tortugas under date of September 6th, states that he is busy day and night making coffins. His fellow-prisoner, Dr. Mudd, (the post doctor being sick) is treating yellow fever very successfully.

Many of the Department clerks are framing copies of the President's proclamation, received through their respective chiefs, underlying the levity which the usual proceeding produces. There appears much earnest feeling.

Markets.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19—Noon.

Flour quite firm. Wheat 1@2 cents better.—Corn dull and drooping. Rye quiet. Oats active and 2@3 cents better. Mess pork $24 35. Lard quiet at 14@14¼. Whiskey steady. Cotton quiet and steady at 25 cents. Spirits turpentine 59½ cents. Rosin—common $4@$4 06.

Stocks heavy. Money 7 ₱ cent. prem. Gold 144⅞. Sterling exchange 9½@9⅝. Five-twenties of '62, coupons, 144¼.

Dip the ends of the nails into grease and they will drive easily into any hard wood, where otherwise they would double and break.

Gen. Grant and the Presidency.

A Washington correspondent of the New York Post (Radical) sends the following to that paper:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 11, 1867.

To the Editors of the Evening Post:

An officer of General Grant's staff relates a conversation which he had with the General a few days ago, wherein the General remarked, concerning the talk of making him President, that "he would not be President of the United States if the opportunity were offered; that he was no politician; that he hated politics; that, so far as reputation and honor were concerned, he thought he ought to be satisfied with what of these he already enjoyed; that holding the office of President would mar his present comfort, and drag him into the storms and excitements of politics; that, as General of the Army, he had all the work he could do, and time enough to enjoy the comforts of his family and home; and that he, as a soldier, had gained friends enough in the country without now seeking a place where he should gain no more, but probably loose those whom he had gained.

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

BEESWAX, ℔	34 @	35	
BEEF CATTLE, ₱ 100 lbs.	7 00 @	10 00	
BRICKS, ₱ M.	10 00 @	15 00	
BARRELS, Sp'ts T., each.			
2nd hand	2 75 @	3 25	
New	3 50 @	4 00	
CANDLES, ₱ lb.,			
Tallow	18 @	20	
Adamantine	20 @	23	
Sperm	50 @	55	
COFFEE, ₱ lb.,			
Java	38 @	40	
Laguayra	28 @	30	
Rio	22 @	24	
St. Domingo	21 @	23	
COTTON, ₱ lb.,			
Ord. to Mid'g	20 @	22	
Strict Mid'g	00 @	23	
COTTON BAGGING,			
Gunny, ₱ yd	28 @	30	
Dundee	27 @	30	
Rope, ₱ lb	11 @	12	
CORN MEAL, ₱ bushel	1 50 @	1 55	
DOMESTICS, Sheeting, ₱ yard	16 @	17½	
Yarn, ₱ 5 lb	1 90 @	2 00	
FEATHERS, ₱ lb.	70 @	80	
FISH, ₱ bbl., Mackerel,			
No. 1	20 00 @	21 00	
No. 2	19 00 @	20 00	
No. 3	15 00 @	16 00	
Mullets	6 00 @	8 00	
Herring,			
East	5 00 @	7 00	
N.C.roe,	10 50 @	12 00	
do cut,	7 50 @	8 00	
do gross,	6 50 @	7 00	
Dry Cod, ₱ lb	9 @	10	
FLOUR, ₱ bbl., Northern			
Family	12 50 @	15 00	
Superfine	9 50 @	10 00	
Fine	8 50 @	9 00	
GLUE, ₱ lb	20 @	25	
GUNNY BAGS	35 @	45	
GUANO, Peruvian, Per ton	00 00 @	90 00	
LAND PLASTER, ₱ ton		18 00	
GRAIN, ₱ bushel,			
Corn	1 25 @	1 35	
Oats	00 @	90	
Peas, Cow	1 75 @	2 00	
Rice, rough	2 25 @	2 50	
Carolina	12½ @	13	
East India	11 @	12	
HIDES, ₱ lb.,			
Green	5½ @	6	
Dry	13 @	14	
HAY, ₱ 100 lbs.,			
Eastern	1 30 @	1 40	
Northern	90 @	1 10	
IRON, ₱ lb.,			
English, ass'd	8 @	10	
American, ref	0 @	10	
American, sheer	9 @	10	
Swede	10 @	12	
Hoop, ₱ ton	155 00 @	160 00	
LIQUORS, ₱ gal., (dom.)			
Whiskey, Bourbon	2 00 @	4 00	
N. E. Rum	3 00 @	4 00	
Gin	4 00 @	7 00	
Brandy	4 00 @	9 00	
LUMBER, (River,			
F'r Bds	15 00 @	18 00	
Wide do	10 00 @	12 00	
Scantling	8 00 @	10 00	
LIME, ₱ bbl.	0 00 @	0 00	
From store	1 80 @	2 00	
MOLASSES, ₱ gallon,			
Cuba, hhds	50 @	52½	
do bbls	00 @	55	
Sugar house	45 @	47½	
do bbls	45 @	50	
Syrup, bbls	60 @	1 00	
NAVAL STORES,			
Turpentine ₱ 280 lbs			
Virgin	0 00 @	3 50	
Yellow dip	0 00 @	3 50	
Hard	0 00 @	2 00	
Tar, ₱ bbl.	0 00 @	2 90	
Tar, in ordr	0 00 @	3 25	
Pitch, City	3 50 @	3 75	
Rosin, pale	5 00 @	6 00	
do No. 1	3 50 @	4 50	
do No. 2	3 25 @	3 50	
do No. 3	3 12½ @	3 25	
Spirits Turpentine, ₱ gal	00 @	54½	
NAILS, ₱ lb., Cut	6 50 @	7 00	
OILS, ₱ gallon, Sperm	0 00 @	3 00	
Linseed	1 75 @	1 90	
Machinery	2 00 @	2 50	
Kerosene	50 @	55	
PEA NUTS,	0 00 @	0 00	
POTATOES, Sweet, bush	1 25 @	1 50	
Irish, ₱ bbl	4 00 @	4 25	
PROVISIONS, ₱ lb., N. C. Bacon Hams	19 @	20	
Middlings	16 @	17	
Shoulders	15 @	16	
Hog round	16 @	17	
Western Bacon Hams	19 @	22	
Middlings	18 @	19	
Shoulders	15 @	16	
Lard, N. C	17 @	18	
do North'rn	14 @	16½	
Butter, N. C.	25 @	33	
do North'rn	33 @	35	
Cheese	17 @	20	
PORK, Northern, ₱ bbl., City Mess	27 00 @	27 50	
Thin "	00 00 @	26 00	
Prime	24 00 @	25 00	
Rump	00 00 @	00 00	
SALT, Alum, bush	0 60 @	62½	
Liverpool, sack, ground.			
cargo	0 00 @	0 00	
from store	2 30 @	2 35	
American	0 00 @	2 25	
SUGAR, ₱ lb., Cuba	12½ @	13	
Porto Rico	14 @	15	
C	15½ @	16	
B	16½ @	17	
A	00 @	17½	
Crushed	00 @	18½	
SOAP, ₱ lb., Northern	9 @	13	
Wilmington, Ext. Family	10½ @	11	
Family	10 @	10	
Chemical	9½ @	10	
Pale	7½ @	8	
SHINGLES, ₱ M., Contract	5 00 @	7 00	
Common	3 00 @	3 50	
STAVES, ₱ M., W. O. bbl	20 00 @	30 00	
R. O. hhd	30 00 @	40 00	
TIMBER, ₱ M., Shipping	00 00 @	13 00	
Mill, prime	10 00 @	11 00	
Mill, Fair	8 50 @	9 00	
Mill, inferior to ord	6 00 @	7 00	
TALLOW, lb	10 @	11	

REVIEW
OF THE
WILMINGTON MARKETS
FOR THE
WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, September 19, 1867.

TURPENTINE—Has been in fair request throughout the entire week from both shippers and distillers, and the market has ruled firm at former quotations—$3 50 for virgin and yellow dip, ₱ bbl. of 280 lbs. One or two small lots of *new* hard have arrived and sold at $2. The quantity brought to market for some time past has been very small, and for the week just ended reaches only 624 bbls., all of which found sale at above figures.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—On Friday last the market opened rather weak, and during the day declined one cent on previous quotation, with sales at 54 cents. On Saturday the market was rather fluctuating and several lots changed hands at a range of from 53½ to 54½ cents. Since then there has been a moderate enquiry for shipment, and the price has ruled from 53½ to 54 cents—closing on Wednesday at latter figure. To-day (Thursday) no sales have been made up to the time of closing our enquiries; 54 cents is pretty freely offered, and sellers generally holding higher. The receipts for the week have been meagre, and there is little or no stock now remaining unsold on market. We quote sales as follows:

Friday	112 bbls. at		54	cents ₱ gal.	
Saturday	449	" "	53½, 54@54½	" "	
Monday	303

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1867.

Wilcox's Division, A. N. V.

In speaking of Pollard's new work the Petersburg *Index* says:

"In Pollards new work, 'Lee and his Lieutenants,' in the sketch of Major General Cadmus M. Wilcox's career, there occurs an error into which the author should not have fallen, considering his claimed acquaintance with the composition of General Lee's Army.

"On page 506 the following occurs:

"From this summary record we must detach one incident that glorified the last days of the Confederacy, and is generally related as having fitly closed, with illuminated scroll, the career of the Army of Northern Virginia. It is the story of the defenders of Fort Gregg. Whose troops they were that gave this last example of devotion on Gen. Lee's lines had been subject to some doubt; but it is now certain that they were of Gen. Wilcox's command."

"It is certain that no such thing is the case. The infantry garrison at Fort Gregg was composed entirely of members of the Mississippi Brigade of Harris, formerly Posey's, and the Brigade was from the battle of Manassas to Appomattox a part of R. H Anderson's, latterly Mahone's Division."

Neither Pollard nor the *Index* are entirely correct nor altogether wrong in this matter. The Infantry troops who were in Fort Gregg, were placed there by the order of Major General Wilcox, and the writer of this article superintended the movement. These troops were composed of a portion of the 16th Mississippi of Harris' Brigade, and parts of Lane's North Carolina and Thomas' Georgia Brigades of Wilcox's Division in about equal numbers. Being present during the earlier attacks upon the Fort, we were dispatched to Fort Whitworth, a few hundred yards to the right to get reinforcements from the remainder of General Harris' Brigade, who were stationed there, when Fort Gregg was captured. General Harris was fighting under the command of General Wilcox at the time, being detached from his Division.

The *Index* further states:

"On the same page Gen. Wilcox is accredited with three performances erroneously. He was not engaged, except slightly, on the first evening at the Wilderness, his troops did not hold their own on the 12th of May at Spottsylvania, and instead of achieving success at Jericho Ford, May 24, as Pollard relates, his brigades (Lane's and McGowan's) behaved most disgracefully and were replaced by Davis' and Cooke's troops of Heth's Division."

General Wilcox was *very heavily engaged* on the first evening at the Wilderness—his four Brigades doing great service and suffered much. General Lee expressed himself very highly gratified at their action.

His troops *did* hold their own on the 12th of May at Spottsylvania, but *one* regiment of the whole Division, the extreme left, being broken, and this on account of the giving way of Johnston's Division and the capture of almost the entire Brigade of General Steuart next to it, involving it in the disaster. Gen. Lane, with portions of his own command, and the 38th North Carolina, Lt. Col. Ashford, of Scales' Brigade, immediately swept down the lines, gallantly retaking his own lines, with much of that held by General Steuart.

Holding their own lines so firmly, Gen. Lee detached one of the Brigades, McGowan's, to help retake another portion of the line lost by Johnston, which they did most gallantly, the distinguished Brigade Commander being severely wounded in the attack. It was at this point where a red oak tree, twenty-four inches in diameter, was cut down by the *infantry* fire of the enemy, falling upon and killing some of the members of the 1st South Carolina Regiment. This Brigade, with Mahone's Alabama Brigade, commanded on that day by the lamented Perrin, who lost his life in this attack, occupied their position from 9 o'clock A. M., on the 12th, until near daylight next morning, without the firing once ceasing, the enemy occupying the opposite side of the works; indeed, the space between the traverses upon the Confederate side in a few instances alternating with Federal and Confederate soldiers.

Wilcox's troops did not achieve a success at Jericho Ford, but none of them behaved disgracefully. They charged the enemy back to the river, and were checked by heavy batteries posted upon the opposite bank, when they withdrew to their first line. Neither Davis' nor Cooke's Brigades fired a shot, but being the supporting line, after the firing was over, indeed after dark, we believe, they were advanced to the front to relieve the troops wearied by a long march and a hard and rather disastrous fight.

We have generally found we could write of the late war without detracting from or reflecting upon the conduct of others, and if all writers will confine themselves to what they know, much misrepresentation will be prevented and a kindlier fellowship will spring from our great misfortune.—The history of the world does not parallel in glorious achievements the deeds of Lee's Army of Northern Virginia—let us not detract from the record by private jealousies or State prejudices, but let it stand before mankind as a magnificent monument to the cause for which we battled.

Railroad Freights.

We are glad that the Petersburg *Index* has interested itself in our complaints in reference to railroad freights between this city and Petersburg and Richmond. It is true that if the labor and enterprize of the South is to compete successfully in its own section with the manufactures of the North, the propinquity of the consumer is one of the chiefest points in their favor. It is putting patriotism and sectional pride to too great a test to ask it to purchase articles manufactured near you, when those made at a distance are laid down at your doors for less price. Home industry is often defeated by local prejudices, and we often denounce our people for a fault which lies at our own doors.

There are many articles manufactured in Richmond and Petersburg which should and would be used in this State, if the railroad transportation was not so high that the price is advanced beyond our reach.

It is true, that articles are now transported from Boston to Wilmington for much less than between Richmond and Wilmington, although the distance by Railroad is about the same, without counting the distance between Boston and Norfolk. We trust the *Index* will look into this subject. Something must be wrong. Such old fogy notions will eventually break down the Railroads, and carry with it the prosperity of Petersburg. The day for forcing trade has gone; all places will prosper if their own advantages are properly developed.—Let this be done by all means.

The Fall Elections.

In addition to the glorious Conservative victory in California and the wonderful gains in Maine, we have to chronicle the success of the Conservative and Democratic candidate for delegate to Congress, Mr. Cavanah, from Montana, by an overwhelming vote.

The Conservatives have certainly made a most propitious beginning for the Fall elections. It is impossible that both the political parties should not view the results in the ten States, which are yet to vote during the present year, with more than usual interest. Their issue will show to what extent reaction has taken place at the North, or whether the people are still satisfied with the tone and temper of the present legislation of Congress, and endorse the propositions of the advanced wing of the Radicals. These elections, immediately preceding the meeting of Congress in November, will shape the action of that body. Decided Radical victories will send the members to Washington loaded to the muzzle with malignity towards the unoffending but helpless South, which would be made to feel the weight of their wrath towards the President, the Conservative party, and the Constitution. A decided Conservative gain, or better—a victory—would dampen Radical ardor, add strength to the President, embolden the Conservative leaders, and give prestige to the more moderate Republicans, such as Fessenden, Sherman and Bingham.

The influence of the approaching elections upon the Presidential question must be very great. A decided Radical victory will insure the nomination of Stevens, Sheridan or Stanton. A falling off in their vote will bring forward more prominently the names of Judge Chase and Speaker Colfax, while Conservative victories will render General Grant and Senator Fessenden very proper Republican candidates.

The elections to be held in October occur on the 8th of the month in the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Iowa. In Pennsylvania the election is for a Judge of the Supreme Court and members of the Legislature. The Judicial election is enlisting the most exciting party canvass. The Radical Convention, in nominating its candidate, in its platform declared that it is the policy of the Radical party of the State to "place the Supreme Court in harmony with the political opinions of the majority of the people." The majority last Fall was about 17,000 for the Radicals. Mr. Stevens has expressed distrust of the result in both Pennsylvania and New York. He is a sagacious politician, and the "apathy" to which he ascribes the probable result was the early perception of the signs of a reaction in public sentiment and a coming revolution at the polls.

In Ohio the election is for Governor and State officers. Also the amendment to the Constitution conferring the right of suffrage upon negroes is to be voted upon. Although the Radical majority last Fall was upwards of 42,000, there seems to be some hope of its being overcome, so unpopular is negro suffrage. The New York *Tribune* thinks the contest will be close.

In Iowa the election is for State officers. The Radical majority being so great, about 35,000, in a total of less than 150,000 votes, but little general interest is felt in the result, although the deflection of the German element from the ranks of the Radicals must greatly reduce the majority.

On November 5th elections are held in New York, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Maryland. In New York the election is for Secretary of State and other State officers, including members of the Legislature. As this State gave a Republican majority of less than 14,000 at the last election, much interest is felt in the result. It is thought that the Constitutional Convention, now in session, will submit negro suffrage to the people. In the other elections held on this day there is not much interest felt. If the Germans of Minnesota vote against the Radical ticket, it may carry the State for the Democrats. In Maryland the new Constitution is alone to be submitted to the people.

On the succeeding day, November 6th, the people of New Jersey and Kansas vote for members of the Legislature. In the first of these States interest is felt, as party strength is about equally divided. Since the magnificent majority in California, for the Conservatives, and the wonderful losses of the Radicals in Maine, we are prepared to see a majority of these States carried by the party of the Constitution. Connecticut sounded the slogan of Conservative success, the freemen of California have caught up the glorious shout, and its echoes have aroused the yeomanry of the Pine Tree State. New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, New Jersey, and probably Minnesota and Iowa, will join the advancing column, which at the ballot-box will rescue the Constitution from impending dangers, and send the nourishing blood of reconciliation and good-feeling, warm and pure from the great heart of the nation to the remotest parts of the Union. The military despotism which now paralyzes ten States, and the Freedmen's Bureau, which converts useful laborers into expensive lazzaroni, will yet disappear before the terrible condemnation of a determined and intelligent people. May God speed the day.

Cincinnati welcomed Archbishop Purcell on his return from Rome with music, poetry and flowers.

It is said that Mr. Oakes Ames has the contract to build the mountain section of the Pacific Railway, some six hundred miles, receiving therefor over $47,000,000. This is the largest single railway contract ever made in this country.

Mr. Haight the new Governor of California, is a nephew of Judge Henry Welles, of the Seventh Judicial District in this State.

Marion, S. C., Sept. 13, 1867.

Messrs. Engelhard & Price,

Editors Journal, Wilmington, N. C.:

Gentlemen:—Thinking you would like to learn how the late rains have served the cotton crops in this section, I write giving you information.

Two weeks ago there never was a better prospect for a fine crop, but to-day I don't suppose there ever was a poorer. Many fields, which but a few days since were fast opening, and planters were beginning to pick, are now saturated with water, and in many places covered, and instead of the white lint hanging from its native stem, fields are covered with black rotten bolls.

I saw one of our large planters in the village to-day, who informed me that he sent to his field to have a few bolls gathered for examination, and upon examination he found that the seed had actually sprouted, an occurrence which has never been known in this section of country before.

Such is the condition of our cotton fields at present. With fair weather much of the middle crop will yet be made, while the top crop has almost entirely shedded off its forms.

Since writing the above I have made an examination of a field adjoining the village, upon which there was as fine a crop as it had ever promised. I found many of the bolls perfectly rotten, quantities sprouted, and some so far as to be putting forth leaves. I gathered a few of the bolls and send with this for your own examination.

Very respectfully, yours, &c., H.

From the National Intelligencer.

The Amnesty Proclamation.

We have already stated that the President and his entire Cabinet, who attended the consultation upon the subject, were unanimously of opinion that the amnesty proclamation which was then agreed upon, and subsequently issued, would have the legal effect of relieving every person embraced within its terms of all disqualifications, as well as all penalties, incurred by complicity in the late rebellion. We added that no jurist of respectable standing of either party would, uninfluenced by the violent pressure of political necessity, deny the soundness of this opinion. We refrained, however, from any speculation as to the means proper to be employed in giving practical effect to the exercise of the privileges restored by that important document. It by no means follows that the executive branch of the Government, while possessing and exercising ample authority to remit the forfeiture of rights, is the proper channel through which those rights may be asserted and maintained. This pertains rather to the judicial authority.

In this view of the matter it is a little surprising to witness the crude suggestions and wild speculations indulged by the Radical press as to the past and future action of the President. They say that Congress has enacted a law by two-thirds' majority which provides that "No person shall be registered or vote by reason of Executive pardon or amnesty," and that the President, intending to nullify this provision by his proclamation, has rendered himself liable to impeachment! We have seen it suggested, in no quarter friendly to the administration, that the President intends to interfere, directly or indirectly, in the miserable farce of "registration" now going on at the South. His proclamation, in effect, puts all whom it embraces upon an equal footing with other citizens of the United States—that is its legal effect, he believes—and if this be so, and the unconstitutional provision quoted is thereby nullified, it only shows his opponents to admit virtually, that not only it, but all other legislation of Congress setting at naught the constitutional powers of the Executive, were null and void from the beginning. The proclamation may have the effect, and doubtless will, of bringing the question of the constitutionality of the main features of what are called the reconstruction laws before the legal tribunals of the country. It places the great mass of the Southern people in an attitude to assert and maintain their rights and privileges, and if, when finally passed upon by the Supreme Court, obstructions are still interposed by unauthorized agencies, military or otherwise revolutionary, it will again become the duty of the Executive to interfere and carry into effect, at every hazard, the mandate of the judicial authority. And this, the country may rely upon, will be done to the letter.

From the National Intelligencer.

The President's Proclamation of Civil Supremacy.

In obedience to the orders of the President, the heads of Departments at Washington have generally issued circulars, to accompany a copy of the proclamation of the 3d instant, required to be furnished to each officer and employe of the Government. We understand the proclamation and order of the President are embodied in a general order by the War Department, and issued by General Grant in the ordinary military way, with a preface in the following words: "The following proclamation and orders of the President of the United States are published for the guidance of all concerned."

We have already published the circular issued from the office of the Attorney General in this connection, and now subjoin those issued by the Secretaries of State, Treasury and Navy. We have not yet been furnished with those of the Secretary of the Interior and the Postmaster General:

Department of State,
Washington, September 5, 1867.

Sir: I transmit herewith a copy of a proclamation by the President of the United States, which was issued on the 3d of September instant, and it is made my duty to enjoin upon you an observance of the requirements of that proclamation for an earnest support of the Constitution of the United States, and a faithful execution of the laws which have been made in pursuance thereof.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
Wm. H. Seward.

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Treasury Department,
Washington, September 11, 1867.

By direction of the President, the attention of the officers and employes of this Department is called to the following proclamation, and they are directed strictly to observe its requirements for an earnest support of the Constitution of the United States, and a faithful execution of the laws which have been made in pursuance thereof.

Hugh McCulloch.
Secretary of the Treasury.

—

Navy Department, September 10, 1867.

General Order No. 83:

A proclamation issued by the President on the third day of September, 1867, is, by his direction, herewith transmitted, warning all persons against obstructing or hindering in any manner whatsoever, the faithful execution of the Constitution and the laws, and enjoining and commanding all officers of the Government, civil and military, to render due submission to the laws and to the judgments and decrees of the courts of the United States, and to give all the aid in their power necessary to the prompt enforcement and execution of such laws, decrees, judgments, and processes, and especially enjoining upon the officers of the army and navy to assist and sustain the courts and other civil authorities of the United States in a faithful administration of the laws.

The orders and requirements of the proclamation, and the exhortation of the President to all well-disposed citizens to testify their devotion to their country, their pride in its prosperity and greatness, and their determination to uphold its free institutions by a hearty co-operation in the efforts of the Government to sustain the authority of the law, to maintain the supremacy of the Federal Constitution and to preserve unimpaired the integrity of the National Union, will, the Department feels confident, command the support and receive a willing and hearty response from every one connected with the Department and the naval service.

Gideon Welles,
Secretary of the Navy.

Political Matters in Richmond County.

Rockingham, N. C., 9th Sept., 1867.

Messrs. Editors Wilmington Journal:

There have been few political changes in Richmond county since the publication of my letter of August 20th. As soon as the correct number of registered voters is ascertained I will inform you. Registration has not been completed, but, from the best information I have been able to obtain, the negroes have a decided majority. Apprised of their strength, and the danger of defeat, should there be divisions among them, the negroes met at the Court House on Saturday for the purpose of nominating and uniting on a suitable person to be sent as a delegate to the Convention. Nomination was deferred until every portion of the county could be represented, and for further evidences of unanimity. But it was an occasion of considerable demonstration.—Several addresses were made—some uncouth, nonsensical and entirely inappropriate, and others unexceptionable, and better than I was prepared to hear. Among the most prominent, a desire to elevate and benefit their race prevailed.

I said in my first letter that "the negro has invariably looked to the white man for instruction." The assertion has been sustained; they sustain it themselves. Said they: "Let the wrongs of the past, and our prejudices, be buried. If you have wronged us, *we forgive you;* if we have wronged you, *we hope you will forgive us;* we do not desire the *confiscation of your lands;* we do not *expect to be invited into your houses,* nor *escort your white ladies;* and if one of our number were to attempt such a thing we would not blame you to say, and we would say it ourselves, '*away with that negro with his woolly head.*' We hope we may not be compelled *to seek our friends abroad.* Our home is in North Carolina, and we have no desire to seek another.—Help us to make a support by giving us employment on your lands; let us educate ourselves and we will make better citizens; give us your friendship and co-operation, and we will do you good."

This is commendable and promissory.—No complaints are urged—no charges made. The only thing asked for is a fair chance; and if this is their ultimatum, I have no doubt they will have it. The right of "fair play" will be cheerfully given to them.—The real friends of the negro are around them and among them, and ready to do them good. From what source has the negro derived his support since his liberation? Has it been obtained from men in the South, who profess to have been loyal to the Government of the United States during the war? I think not, for there are very few men who were unquestionably loyal, who are, or were, able to help them; and those of them who are able, are the stingiest creatures on earth. Have the Northern people, who profess to be so philanthropic, furnished them with supplies? Not to any great extent—enough, perhaps, to feed the sick, lame and blind a few days. Has it been derived from the fields and farms of those who were formerly their masters? I think it has. The very men who are still represented to be unconscionable uncontrollable—uncompromising—and who, it is said, would become insurgents were it not for the interdictions of law, are the true friends of the negro. Having owned them they have no antipathy against them, but sympathize with them, and have given them a chance to live. These, I say, are the real friends of the negro. Not those who speak the softest words, wear smiling faces, associate with them, and strive to arouse their prejudices, embitter their feelings, and persuade them to look upon the Republicans as their only friends. The white man who puts himself on a social equality with negroes, stoops lower than they ask him to do, or rather aspires to a higher position than they think he is entitled to: they look upon him as insidious; the first impression produced is that he is dishonest.

In regard to voting they seem to want instruction, but it is a foregone conclusion, that in this section one of their own color will be nominated and elected as a delegate to the Convention. That this would be the case seems to have been unforeseen by their white coadjutors, who, like the crow, that charmed with the beautiful plumage of the peacock, gathered some of the feathers and rigged himself out, but scarcely had strutted out in his pride and commenced the exhibition of himself, before the peacocks and crows seized the intrusive gentleman and not only stripped him of his beautiful feathers, but actually disowned any affinity with him, are frustrated in their purposes, "standing on the corners of the streets with their fingers in their mouths," looking forlorn and heartless, deserted by white man and negro too. Is it right? I think it is.

Well, I have said considerable about negroes and negro politics. I cannot help noticing the signs of the times, and drawing a conclusion as to the final result. The all-absorbing question now is, what party shall gain the ascendancy, or who shall govern this country? The negro vote, therefore, is regarded as an important balance of power; to obtain it the Republicans would foment a war of races. They would disturb the peace and harmony of the South, prevent its restoration, and shackle the industrial and commercial pursuits of both North and South in their rivalry for political ascendancy. I am glad to see that when the worst passions of the colored people are appealed to, and their best friends denounced by the invidious Radical aspirants, that they still show a disposition to stand by the Southern people, and that they have sense enough to foresee the result of allowing themselves to be used as the tools of men who care for nothing but their own interest and elevation.

O Tempora.

Registration in Columbus County.

Whiteville, N. C., Aug. 26, 1867.

Messrs. Editors: The following is a list of registration, as far as made—two precincts yet to be taken:

	WHITES.	BLACKS.
Whiteville	114	126
Cerro Gordo	144	58
Williams	130	9
Bug Hill	59	22
Bogue	72	94
Welch's Creek	57	88
Total	575	397
Majority for whites	279	...

The returns from the two precincts not yet heard from will run up a majority for the whites of three hundred or over. I will give you full returns as soon as heard from.

Respectfully, S.

A. Birkholtz, formerly of Colt's factory in Hartford, the inventor of a metalic composition resembling brass, for the manufacture of which a company has been formed in Providence, R. I., with a capital of $300,000, has sold his patent to them for $40,000 of the stock, three cents duty on every pound manufactured, and a salary of $4,000 for superintending the manufacture.

The health of Lord Brougham is improved since his return home, and he is now able to take carriage exercise.

From the Charlotte Democrat.

The Treatment of Prisoners of War in North Carolina.

Dr. John H. Gibbon, of this county, has furnished us with a copy of the following letter which he wrote to the Hon. J. P. C. Shanks, chairman of the committee appointed by the House of Representatives to investigate the treatment of prisoners of war:

Near Charlotte, July 31st, 1867.

Hon. J. P. C. Shanks:—The people of North Carolina were not disposed to separate from the Union of the States. In 1860 they refused to call a Convention to consider the subject of secession. But when a quota of her troops were demanded to coerce other States, the Governor declined to supply them, and in April, 1861, ordered an armed forced to take possession of the public property within her limits, viz: The Branch Mint at Charlotte, the Arsenal at Fayetteville, and the Forts on the Coast. Then the people began to prepare for what seemed inevitable; though for some time after the civil war began many continued to hope that some peaceful remedy would be found to reconcile existing difficulties.

The majority were unhappily persuaded by events that certain "rights" could only be defended by force of arms and a separate Government; whereas those "rights" entirely depended upon the provisions of a Constitution designed "to promote the general welfare."

Every exertion was made in the State to supply provisions and clothing for the army. Consequently, a scarcity of each was soon felt among the people. Besides ordinary war taxes, tithes in kind were claimed of every edible and useful product—wheat, corn, bacon, syrup, wool, cotton, rice, tobacco, &c. Quartermasters were allowed to impress extra quantities from those who used greatest exertion to obtain them. Many planters and their families voluntarily dispensed with the use of meats in order to supply the laboring servants. As armies marched in different directions, soldiers scattered through the country enquiring for food at farm houses. They were easily gratified with bread—vegetables, fruits and milk being mostly confined to dry rations in the field. As troops passed my neighborhood on several occasions, I saw officers and men cheerfully eating raw bacon. Great privations were endured by families who stinted themselves to supply distant relations and laboring servants.

It became a matter of necessity, therefore, that provisions for prisoners of war should be deficient and meagre, as means of transportation were interrupted or over burthened; but these privations were equally endured by the sick and soldiers of the South.

Toward the close of the contest, every man of suitable age was ordered to the front. Ordinary cases of exemption were disregarded. Those previously excused for various industrial and other purposes, were drafted. Work at manufactories, saw mills and some grist mills, was interrupted. Large numbers of negro laborers were ordered to distant fortifications. Overseers, blacksmiths, carpenters, millwrights and other practical and profitable mechanics were unrelentingly mustered into the military service to the detriment of agriculture and privation of general comforts, greatly reduced by blockade.

Finally, "the Senior and Junior Reserves"—planters, farmers, mechanics and school boys, hitherto exempt by reason of age or special important occupations were called upon to guard the prisoners of war at Salisbury. I was personally acquainted with many of the "Seniors," and purposely enquired of the guard, who were at home on occasional furlough, into the condition of the prisoners. They gave a sad account of the want of shelter, clothing, fuel and food. A large Factory was occupied as a prison, and a few tents were also provided, while from 6,000 to 16,000 prisoners were held at different times—many being exposed in the prison yard to severe inclemencies of weather. There was not a sufficiency of planks for sheds or huts, no blankets for covering, few proper medicines and little variety of food for the sick.

The general state of destitution of these prisoners was described as "horribly distressing to the guards." But no one of the many well disposed and considerate persons I conversed with, could suggest any possible alleviation of the suffering "except by conveying the prisoners to the border and turning them loose to go home." I offered to prepare a petition to urge this plan, exchange or no exchange. It was difficult to obtain accurate information at that time, but it was commonly understood there was some point in contention with regard to a general and prompt interchange of prisoners, which prevented their relief in that manner. Four months before the surrender of General Lee's army, 9,000 prisoners were sent to Wilmington under charge of a North Carolina regiment and treated with every possible kindness and humanity on the route.

It was stated to me that the prisoners of war at Salisbury were of very varied characters and nationalities. The weaker men often complained to the guards that the rude and violent among their fellow-prisoners, robbed and ill treated them, plundered and sold their scanty blankets and clothes, and practiced various impositions. Prisoners occasionally were very insubordinate. Upon one occasion they killed two of the guards. The guards themselves were for some time without tents, and often without sufficient supplies of food or fuel.

It appears to be now conceded that, in proportion to numbers, a large amount of prisoners of war died in Northern prisons (the severities of winter having superadded to other discomforts) than among those in the South. But to the efforts of disappointment, anxieties, close confinement and rigid discipline, must be attributed the great mortality of both, rather than to the wilful negligence of the people on either side; for such traits do not characterize any section of our common country.

The absolute depreciation of means in the South was sufficient to cause many additional miseries to the ordinary influences of war. The wounded I saw in Southern hospitals were terribly emaciated by similar causes entirely beyond the reach of any public or private measures of relief. Distress and suffering were almost universal. The practice of warfare is accompanied by many dilatory horrors in addition to those of sudden indiscriminate slaughter.

The people of North Carolina certainly did not design to treat prisoners of war with neglect or cruelty. The Captain of a company of Senior Reserves, well known as a dispassionate and truthful man, assured me "the rations supplied to the prisoners were quite as ample as those for the soldiers who guarded them." The country people were often induced by these State Troops to bring in a variety of provisions for the prisoners. Children were sometimes sent with salt to them, an article both scarce and of high price.

It is also well known that impressments were made from private citizens for the relief of the prisoners, though sometimes charitable access to them was refused.—But with every possible exertion their condition was always described as most deplorable. A North Carolina Senior Reserve mentioned an Alabama Regiment of Junior Reserves on guard at the same time, who constantly purchased articles for the prisoners. I know many instances of sympathy and relief, though the excitement of contest and feeling was very great.—Some foreigners among the prisoners of war at Salisbury were induced to change sides. They were called "galvanized or white-washed troops," not generally regarded with good will by the people.

Public opinion attributes a want of system and arbitrary measures to those who had special control of the prisoners. The discipline was often regulated in a manner exceedingly offensive to the soldier guards. Amiable people are not always selected for the office of Provost Marshal.

The county of Mecklenburg, in North Carolina, and several adjacent ones, were chiefly settled by emigrants from my native State. About the period of Braddock's defeat, the frontier men of Pennsylvania (driven in by the French and their Northern Indian allies) retired Southward, and, crossing the Potomac below the mountains, took up land among more pacific tribes, in what was then known as "the Barony of Clarendon."

A British King had bestowed large grants in the so-called colony of North Carolina to this nobleman, whose Scottish agents disposed of the land by the acre, at two shillings, "proclamation money"—a description of paper currency whose value was proclaimed at the Court House equal to sterling, or the sum of half a dollar of the well known standard of Spain. Some aged persons described the condition of these primitive emigrants from Pennsylvania, who settled among the Southern aborigenes: "The men on foot with their rifles and dogs—the women on horseback with their babies and spinning wheels."—These "wanderers" were chiefly of old Irish stock, intermingled with English, Welsh and Scotch, many Germans, a few French and Swiss.

The names of such families may all now be recognized in the Southern and Central counties of Pennsylvania. Rudely carved grave stones in some old church yards present coats of arms and clannish titles of many European settlers on this Western Continent.

These Southern colonists strenuously objected to the importation of African slaves, and strongly remonstrated with the mother country of Great Britain, whose authorities at that time insisted upon the policy as beneficial. Both black and white servants were sold into the Colonies before the American revolution. An English Earl suggested to Charles II "to send his Queen, Henrietta of Spain, to the American plantations because she had no children." This shows the easy manner in which such subjects were considered in Europe 200 years ago! An unmanageable tribe of Red men were exported as slaves from an Eastern colony to Malga in Spain, because they were found troublesome as servants by certain serious people.

The Southern colonists, who, at that period, possessed no ships, were forced to purchase and to pay for wild Africans taken as prisoners of war, and disposed of to traders by their own countrymen, and were obliged to teach them to work and to supply food, clothing, sustenance and implements for their constantly increasing families.

The difficulties of this subject were manifest at the Declaration of American Independence, and appreciated as a contradiction to a general truth then announced.—The Africans, at this time, required a double consideration, both as property and as men. The common colonial laws with regard to the property remained without immediate change, but were gradually ameliorated by individual States. African slaves, without being thus named in our Constitution of government, were personally enumerated for Congressional Representation in the ratio of three-fifths—white men being respected as units in the periodical census. The natural owners of the soil, "untaxed Indians," were then regarded as cyphers of no political value for national representation.

As a transferable property, large investments in wild Africans were insisted upon by the British government, and the colonists were obliged to yield to the existing economy of that age. In those portions of the country where fire wood and winter clothing were required for more than half the year, this kind of labor proved expensive. A gradual accumulation of these servants, therefore, tended southward, where they multiplied greatly in a cogenial climate. Their increase eventually became almost the only profit from the possession of slaves. This was considered an objectionable feature with owners who regarded them with humanity, from the interference with family ties in the division of estates among widows and minor children.

An attempt to establish a separate Republican Government upon the perpetuity of African slavery appears an error of practical statesmanship, because the institution always had a feeble hold upon the hearts of many persons in the South.—Several religious associations specially objected to it, such as the Society of Friends, the Moravians and the Dunkers, besides individuals of other creeds who conscientiously abstained from it. The Southern people often discussed its influences very freely among themselves and in the public conventions of several States. But as this property increased in value and extent, and became the foundation of much commercial capital and credit, general emancipation was felt to be commensurately difficult by the people at large in every section of the country.

In the meantime numerous Western States and Territories were rapidly filling up with a population from different nationalities of Northern Europe, habitually taught to resist every description of vassalage, to whom the peculiarities of negro bondage were little known, but, nevertheless, made highly objectionable.

The great mistake of Southern legislation was the desire under such circumstances to form a separate government, while the original Constitution of the United States was still regarded with respect by a large majority of the people. A dispassionate, unprejudiced, independent looker-on may suggest, from apparent facts, that the Southern colonists, while claiming Africans as property under the law and the Constitution, did not generally disregard their characteristics as fellow-men.—For, although in several Eastern States acts were passed prohibiting negro slavery, still the colored freedmen were never invited to assume the privileges of the ballot-box and the jury bench. But as soon as the well mannered, respectable and intelligent Southern slaves were set free, they are at once considered entitled to all such indulgences like other "strangers in the land." Although, probably, not so intended, this fact surely indicates a high compliment to the manner in which negro slaves were usually treated by generous masters and mistresses in Southern States of North America. After a terrible revolution, persons of discrimination in the South seem prepared to regard men of African blood as eventual citizens of the United States. The freedmen will prosper among their former owners, who begin to aid their industry and education, unless political prejudices and the prepossession of races be promoted by indiscreet and dishonest interferences.—Kind counsel, moral and general instructions with gradual accommodations will settle many difficulties which appear insurmountable at first under sudden changes. The obvious conduct between former owners and their servants in this section evince amiable characteristics under the altered conditton of each race. It surely cannot be credited by any that the Almighty Creator has established diversities among men solely to encourage strife and discord, but rather to invite a liberal toleration by mutual concession and self control for the peace and security of all.

During the contest which prevailed from 1861 to 1865, I resided with my wife and daughters among kindly neighbors on a plantation near Charlotte. As an officer of the United States Branch Mint for 25 years I had general acquaintance with persons from different sections of the State. I may be permitted to add, that upon the approach of United States troops my house and premises became depositories of provisions, clothing, deeds and valuables of many, who, for some reason, regarded them more safe under my charge than in their own. All had suffered in various degrees, their means of existence being greatly reduced by the natural consequences of war, which they still feel severely. These circumstances may give a certain value to remarks which are very respectfully submitted to the honorable committee on the treatment of prisoners of war.

J. H. Gibbon, M. D.,
Mecklenberg county, N. C.

Political Intelligence.

The following table, which we copy from a report made to the New York Constitutional Convention by the "Personal Representation Society," shows the Republican majorities in the various States of the Union that voted in 1866, and also the number of votes in each State that would have changed the result:

	Rep.	Dem.	Maj.	Votes which would have changed result.
Maine,	60,626	41,929	27,687	12,844
Vermont,	34,117	11,292	22,825	11,413
N. Hampshire,	35,137	30,481	4,656	2,328
Massachusette,	91,980	26,671	65,309	32,655
Rhode Island,	8,197	2,816	5,381	2,691
New Jersey,	63,542	63,947	1,565	798
New York,	366,315	352,529	13,789	5,395
Pennsylvania,	307,274	290,096	19,178	1,589
California,	33,221	26,245	6,876	3,488
Oregon,	10,283	9,956	327	164
Ohio,	256,302	213,606	42,606	21,348
Indiana,	169,601	155,369	14,202	7,101
Kansas,	19,370	8,151	11,219	5,600
Iowa,	91,277	55,815	35,416	17,709
Michigan,	96,748	67,708	20,038	14,519
W. Virginia,	53,802	17,158	6,644	3,322
Minnesota,	25,983	15,775	10,208	5,104
Illinois,	203 043	137,053	55.987	27,994
Wisconsin,	59,323	55,416	33,907	11,954
Missouri,	62,187	40,958	21,229	10,615
Nevada,	5,126	4,037	1,096	545
Nebraska,	3,938	3,838	100	56
Colorado,	3,529	3,421	108	54
	2,061,871	1,644,308	417,563	208,787
	1,644,308			
Total votes,	3,706,179			

From the New York Herald.

Let the President Resign!

The political war has at length reached that point where a strong, bold movement on the part of President Johnson is the only thing that will restore the country to peace and prosperity. The radicals have struck blow after blow at all the intelligence of the country, until they threaten to level it with the vilest standard that the land can produce. To obtain political victory it matters not how many cherished principles they trample under foot; how many safeguards of our republicanism they tear down; how thoroughly they obliterate every element of stability in the country; how near to the verge of a military despotism they drive the car of state. They are bent on winning the race for party, and they have sunk country far in the background, as a consideration of little importance in comparison. To defeat them, to restore our republican institutions, now becomes with us the mighty problem. To do this we must dive down below the radical froth, and in a deeper current seek safety in the almost buried common sense of the people. To make the people feel the full import of that which rests so heavily upon them, Andrew Johnson should resign and appeal to them. Let him resign and demand that a convention of all the States be called to take measures against this political ruin that Congress is hurling against the republic. Let him tell the people that he finds it impossible to resist entirely this attempt of Congress to assume dictatorial power and inaugurate new revolution. Let him show to them the political picture as it exists—commerce wrecked, the Treasury Department in ruins, the revenue administered for the benefit of those who hold the offices, the wealth of the nation squandered, an exhaustive Indian war on hand for the benefit of agents and contractors, half the States under military dictatorship, the other half threatened with a similar government, corruption everywhere, vice making a throne of virtue, and the country driving madly through the same political phases that preceded the French Revolution.

Are the people prepared for all this?—Are they prepared to see the negro element set up at auction as the instrument through which the unprincipled politicians may ride into power? Do they taste the bitterness in advance of what such a future has in store for them? If they do not, then is the country already dead, and naught but a long night of anarchy and revolution can awaken it from its lethargy. The negro to shape our political future! to drive our great republic to its destiny!—Are we so lost to all respect of race and brain power that we can settle down before this radical idol and see in its blackness the glory of the land, instead of its ruin? Let Mr. Johnson look to this, and let him rise to the demands of the time by throwing himself into the arms of the people, who, nauseated with this radical rule, are ready for change and a reaction which will restore health and vigor to the land.—The President, leading in the movement, may form a new party, and, through the overwhelming votes of the intelligence of the country, be restored to the executive power. The country wants in such a party no narrow platform of faction, but the great and broad elements of action that will restore the nation to its former vigor. Finances and progress must be the moving forces. The rebellion must be forgotten, and universal amnesty must cut the South aloof from the proconsulships that threaten to advance northward. The radicals must be taught that there is something besides party ambition for the spoils to give motive power to a political faction. They must learn, too, that the nation, in a terrible reaction, will hold them to account for the desolation which for two years has marked their political track. The negro, too, filled with false ideas of the *role* he is to play in the future must be placed on the level of his intellectual ability; and, with every guarantee of freedom, let him work his way upwards to the full extent of his powers. Now is the moment of Mr. Johnson to seize fortune at the flood. The reaction is coming. Let him resign and lead it.

Horrible Suicide.

The Machias, Maine *Union* gives the particulars of a case of suicide which are harrowing to read. It seems that a Mr. Wm. G. Foster, a worthy citizen of Millbridge, Me., while laboring under excitement caused by business losses, shut himself up in his barn and deliberately hanged himself. A young daughter noticing her father's actions, suspected that all was not right, and sent a little child to the barn to watch her father. The child returning, said "Your pa is standing up straight on the barn floor smoking." In a minute the daughter was at the barn, and beheld through an opening in the door her father suspended by the neck. Forcing an entance through the door, she at once tried to release the body, but her strength was insufficient. Running into the street, she raised an alarm, and then overcome, the poor girl sank to the ground senseless, and in that condition she has remained since, with but slight hope of her recovery. The body of the father was taken down and life was extinct.

Jonas Watson, living near Marietta, Ohio, recently celebrated his 70th birthday upon the farm on which he was born.